What the Ships Carry Between America and China

(Taken from the Daily Returns of the Shanghai Customs from Thursday, July 22, to July 28, 1920)

S. S. Mulpua, from U. S. July 3.

Cotton Yarn, Grey, Counts 35	Pls	180
Iron Bars	,,	2,428
,, Bar Croppings	,,	3,769
,, ,, Ends	,,	2,323
,, Defective Wire	,,	825
,, Hoop Ends	,,	803
,, Nails, Wire	,,	1,000
,, Sheets	,,	1,416
,, Wire, shorts	,,	1,386
,, ,, ,, Old	,,	978
,, Galvanized; Wire	,,	679
,, Cart Tires, Old	,,	888
Steel, Bamboo	,,	729
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	4,574
Grease	,,	794
Indigo Paste, Artificial	,,	500
Paper, Unclassed	,,	80
Tobacco, Prepared	,,	2
Wax, Paraffin	,,	3,364
Files	Doz.	192
Forks and Knives	,,	40
Oil, Kerosene, in Case	Galls.	40,000
,, , Lubricating, Mineral	,,	78,317
Rum (for Cigarette)	,,	26,423
Cigarettes	Mille.	5,060
Clocks	Pcs.	24
Lanterns	,,	15,540
Motor cars	,,	5
Motor Trucks	,,	2
Dyes, Aniline ..... Pkgs. 7 HK	Tls.	1,379

S. S. Kinzan Maru, from U. S., July 9.

Timber :		
Hardwood, Rough Hewn	Sup. ft.	831.720

S. S. Amazon Maru, to U. S., July 17.

To San Francisco :		
Oil, Wood	Pls.	1,253
To New York :		
Tea, Green :		
Gunpowder, Kiukiang	,,	38
,, other Ports	,,	22
Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	43
,, other ports	,,	21
Young Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	112
,, ,, other Ports	,,	173
Imperial, Kiukiang	,,	5
Bristles	,,	236
Camphor	,,	359
Chinaware, Fine	,,	9
,, Coarse	,,	5
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	84
,, Whole, Dried	,,	347
,, Yolk, Dried	,,	1,041
Feather, Duck, etc	Pls	357
Nutgalls	,,	1,871
Hair, Human	,,	105
Hides, Cow	,,	816
Oil, Wood	,,	5,058
Rhubarb	Pls.	49
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	14
Wool, Sheep's	,,	25
Carpets	Pcs	55
Hats, Rush	,,	114,180

S. S. Korea Maru, to U. S., July 1-

To Honolulu :		
Tea, Black, Hankow	Pls	9
To San Francisco :		
Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	18.92
Tea, Black, Hankow	,,	320
,, ,, Kiukiang	,,	1
Tea, Green :		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	371
Egg, Albumen, Dried	,,	17
Feather, Fowl and Duck	,,	114
Garlic	,,	25
Intestines, Pig	,,	90
Oil, Wood	,,	913
Onions	,,	25
Skins, Goat, Tanned	Pcs.	500
Foreign Goods :		
Sugar, White	Tls.	250
To Chicago :		
Tea, Black, Kiukiang	,,	274
,, ,, Hankow	,,	49
Tea, Green :		
Gunpowder, Kiukiang	,,	9
,, Ningpo	,,	210
Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	28
Young Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	78
To St. Louis :		
Tea, Black, Kiukiang	Pls.	34
,, ,, Hankow	,,	11
Tea, Green :		
Gunpowder, Kiukiang	,,	27
Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	30
Young Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	80
Imperial, Kiukiang	,,	4
To Philadelphia :		
Silk, Waste, other Ports ..... Bls. 29	,,	102.29
To New York :		
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature :		
White, Shanghai ..... Bls. 108	Pls.	107.51
Silk, Waste :		
Shanghai ..... Bls. 6	,,	19.17
Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	2.60
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	2

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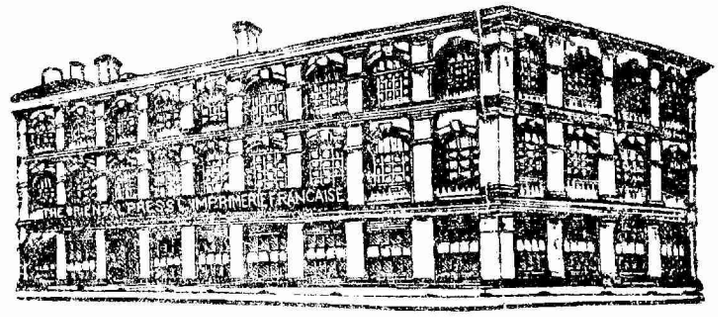

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MILLARD'S

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OF THE FAR EAST

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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917.

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS A U. S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE Japanese ship owners, the same gentlemen who benefit from large subsidies from their own government, are up in arms against the inroads of American shipping into the trade of the Pacific and especially the provisions of the recent American Shipping Law which was designed to benefit the American merchant marine. In making their protests against America's effort to develop their merchant marine on the Pacific Ocean, the Japanese display remarkably short memories. Witness the following paragraph from a memorandum presented to the Japanese government by Mr. Kizo Hashimoto, a prominent ship owner and a member of the Japanese Diet:

> "The new American law is an after-war measure, but it is preposterous that America should disregard international commercial relations by enacting a reactionary law to institute extreme discrimination against foreign shipping. It is a violation of the principle of justice and equality. What about the freedom of the seas which President Wilson so strongly advocated?"

TO show that the Japanese have short memories, we will go back into a little ancient history—not so ancient either. In 1917 shortly after America declared war on Germany, Japan had a practical monopoly of the shipping of the Pacific, British and other Allied shipping having been recalled to other spheres of activity in connection with the prosecution of the war. In other words Allied shipping was engaged in transporting American troops, munitions and food to Europe. Japan was still luke-warm in her Allied support and the view was generally prevalent in these parts that Japan was leaving the way open to swap horses in case Germany came out on top. There was no question that Japanese shipping was being placed exactly

where it would be beneficial to Japanese business and without regard for the dire straits of her allies. She was opening new lines to South America, Australia, and other parts of the world and in July of that dark year the Osaka Shosen Kaisha petitioned the Japanese government for permission to shift the government subsidy on the North American line to other and new routes to be opened to South America and to the South Seas. This was done to permit still further rate increases on the line to the United States where there was no competition and to get government help for new lines where there was competition. On September 1, 1917, the American Chamber of Commerce of China at Shanghai sent a communication to chambers of commerce and commercial interests at home that contained the following paragraph:

> "American firms in Shanghai in connection with their Chamber of Commerce and their Commercial Attache, have compiled examples almost without end showing that Japanese ships arrive regularly at Shanghai with cargo capacities up to 7,000 tons available, and that American firms have offered as much as Gold $10 above the conference rates of $50 to $55 a ton, only to have their cargoes left on the dock at Shanghai while the Japanese ships accepted merchandise at $10 under the conference rates offered by competing Japanese firms."

AND then there was another element injected into the Pacific shipping situation that was aimed to strike death at American business in China. The Japanese shipping firms in cooperation with their government, decided to make Kobe the trans-shipping port of the Pacific. It was to work like this: The large Japanese lines ceased calling at Shanghai and only came to Kobe. American cargoes of machinery, motor cars, iron and steel and other products coming out on Japanese ships were landed at Kobe for trans-shipment to China on Japanese smaller coastwise and river boats. This was fine for Japan, but a deathblow to American business, for the cargoes were permitted to rot and rust away in Kobe "because of lack of tonnage between that port and China." Cargoes going the other way, that is, cargoes of Chinese native products to the United States were to be carried by the Japanese coastwise boats from China coast and river ports to Kobe and from there on the larger boats to the United States. Americans were absolutely barred from this service, for they were held to the conference rates set by the Japanese of G. $50 to $55 a ton while the Japanese could ship these same reclassified Chinese products from Kobe to America at a rate of G. $ 35 a ton. Here's another paragraph from the protest of the American Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai of September 1, 1917:

> "The struggle for cargo space on Japanese ships by foreign (American and British) firms in Shanghai has come to resemble a word-battle every time a non-Japanese enters the office of a Japanese shipping firm and asks for cargo space. Examples almost without end are cited of discriminations and unfair practices. One American firm that made a public protest was told that it could have no more space at all. One American company doing business in China has had so much trouble with shipments by Japanese lines that it has issued positive instructions to its New York connections to cease all shipments to the Orient on Japanese lines even though it was necessary to pay one half above regular rates in order to have the shipments come on other than Japanese lines. This company has had one large enterprise in China held up for nearly a year on account of certain essential materials being delayed in the congestion of shipping at Kobe; meanwhile a large Japanese firm is trying to capture this business because it can promise delivery. A volume of correspondence with the Japanese authorities regarding this subject has been compiled by this company that proves a studied attempt to handicap this American firm because it is competing with Japanese enterprise in China. Still another American firm has had so much trouble because of certain essential parts of machinery being held up and delayed, that it has issued orders to its American headquarters to take the machinery apart and ship it by parcels post through the American mail because these shipments could not be tampered with and delayed."

IT is'nt necessary to go further into the sorry story of the years of the Japanese shipping monopoly on the Pacific. But here is one more case: The Japanese made a drive to control the Chinese press through monopoly of print paper supply. They gradually pushed up the price until it was cheaper even to pay the high American prices with the freight added than to pay the price demanded by Japanese mills at Osaka. The Chinese publishers bought in America, but their shipments never arrived—they stopped at Kobe and they stayed there—while the Japanese paper dealers were getting their supplies regularly from Osaka, yes, in spite of the "shortage of shipping" which was "short" for everybody except the Japanese. But this wasn't the worst of it. A Japanese agent went around to the Chinese and told them that they couldn't have any more American

print paper, "because the Japanese boats wouldn't bring it out." Stories can be told of cargoes of American automobiles transhipped at Kobe and left there until they were so badly rusted that they were junk when finally brought to Shanghai. Japanese shipping and trading firms working in conjunction used their knowledge of American trade in China gained from shipping documents to knife that trade and divert it to Japanese channels. American firms that went through those days, know these stories too well. They want an American merchant marine in the Pacific and they are going to have one, in spite of the present cries of Japanese shipping magnates who now talk of "justice and equality," forgetting their actions of 1915-16 and 17 when they for ever scuttled their right to a Japanese monopoly of Pacific shipping. Neither America nor Great Britain have forgotten that Japan didn't really become an ally in the great war until the American embargo on steel forced her to show her colors.

OUT of the present chaotic political conditions in North China, two persons have emerged triumphantly. They are General Chang Tso-ling, Inspecting General of Manchuria, and General Tsao Kun, Military Governor of Chihli. General Wu Pei-fu, Commander of the Third Division of the Chihli forces, was the real soul of the present movement to overthrow the Anfu Club, a political organization under Japanese domination, and to drive its corrupt members out of power. He has been idolized by the people and has received high commendation from foreigners, and should have dominated the situation in North China in accordance with popular wishes, but there is every indication that he will not be able to make his voice heard to any great extent in the settlement of many of the national questions following the downfall of the Anfu Club. General Tsao Kun understands the real worth of General Wu, and has already intimated his intention to turn over the office of Chihli Military Governor to General Wu upon the complete restoration of order. He remarked in the course of a recent interview that he did not anticipate any rewards from the government for what he has done in the present crisis. As soon as the reorganization of affairs is completed, he said, he would transfer all of his important offices to General Wu Pei-fu, who in his opinion is sincere and able, diligent and honest, and is destined to play an important part in Chinese national affairs. If General Tsao really carries out his intentions he will be a wise man in China. If he remains where he is, he is bound to come in conflict with General Chang Tso-ling. By his retirement, he has everything to gain and nothing to lose. Many people now predict that having overthrown the Anfu Club, General Tsao will try to procure for himself some personal advantages, some thinking he has the Presidency in mind.

GENERAL Chang Tso-ling seems to be less favorably disposed towards General Wu Pei-fu. Asked his opinion of General Wu in the course of an interview given to the foreign newspaper editors in Tientsin on July 26, he said: "I deal only with General Tsao Kun. General Wu is only chief of a division. Men of that rank can hardly deal in politics, for there are many divisional commanders in the land." The hope is, however, expressed that General Chang will take into consideration what General Wu has to say, for he is no common divisional commander in consequence of what he has done for the country. The foreign press has been lionizing General Wu, and considering him to be the only bright spot in the dark political horizon in China. Foreign diplomats are not likely to adopt the same view of General Chang. Much of their sympathy with the Chihli faction during the recent fighting was due to General Wu's manliness in standing out against the Anfu and his willingness to risk his own life in an uncertain engagement. It must be remembered that at the beginning of the trouble between Chihli and Anhwei factions, General Chang Tso-ling did not make clear his attitude. Most of the people including the Anfuites thought that he would maintain neutrality. In spite of this, Wu had the courage to accept the challenge of Marshal Tuan to an open fight when the outcome was doubtful. The people believed that Wu's motives were unselfish. Such a man must not be left out in the cold at a time when the weighty questions concerning the reorganization of the government are to be considered. If he is, more troubles lie ahead. At the moment, Generals Chang and Tsao are looming large in North China on account of the military strength in their possession and on account of their long official careers, but eventually, Wu Pei-fu will be and should be the dominating figure not only in the North but throughout China. In initiating the movement which resulted in the overthrow of the Anfu Club, and in actually taking the field against Anfu forces, and thereby running the personal risk, he has won the gratitude of the people generally.

WITH the downfall of the Anfu Club, prospects for the early unification of North and South China have improved. The Anfu Club and its champion, Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, have been the real obstacles to the removal of misunderstandings and differences between the two sections of the country. As long as China remains disunited, the various factions can raise foreign loans for personal benefit under the pretense of financing campaigns to conquer the

opposition south-western provinces. They can mortgage or pledge away to Japanese agents valuable mining and other rights, upon which they receive commissions, they can misappropriate public funds to build up their own influence and power. Consequently, every attempt made by patriotic Chinese to bring the two sections of the country together has ended in failure. The leaders of the Anfu Club were clever enough to show a semblance of desire to end the internal dissensions by holding mock peace conferences with representatives of the opposition government. It must be gratifying for patriotic Chinese to learn that the unification of the country is in sight now that the obstructive Anfuites have lost out in Peking The latest information to hand indicates that Mr. Liang Shih-yi, former Director-General of the Customs Administration, has gone to Hongkong to deal directly with the opposition government at Canton concerning the resumption of its allegiance to Peking. It is hoped his efforts will be successful inasmuch as the military leaders in the south-western provinces have already made the fight against Marshal Tuan and his political organization a common one and have declared that their object has been accomplished when Marshal Tuan was overthrown and his followers expelled from government service. Yunnan appears to be the only province in southwestern China which has not sent any message to the Chihli leaders announcing its decision to take concerted action in the movement to drive Tuan and his men from Peking. Yunnan's silence is interpreted in Peking as unwillingness to associate with the anti-Tuan military leaders in North China. Reports have been received in Peking that soldiers have been sent by General Lu Yung-ting, Military Governor of Kwangsi, with the object of conquering Yunnan. General Tang Chi-yao, of Yunnan may be compelled to reconsider his position, to part with the Kuo Min Tang, his political party and to give up his plan for the convocation of the fourth dissolved Parliament in Yunnanfu. If Tang is persuaded to do all this, and if other military leaders in the south-western provinces who have already made the fight against Tuan a common cause are given suitable recognition in the form of official ranks and offices, there is really no necessity for a peace conference. There is nothing more to be settled. The Canton Parliament has again dissolved itself, and its members are scattered. The Anfu Parliament in Peking is on the verge of collapse. All of its members who have received pay from the Anfu Club have left Peking. Even if it were allowed to remain, its sessions expire in two months. If the question of parliament over which the south-western provinces have been fighting during the last three years is non-existing, what are the questions to be considered if a peace conference is called? None so far as we are aware of. Thus the unification of China should be nearer today than for several years.

American Congressmen Welcome to China!

A SHIPLOAD of American Congressmen, members of the United States Senate and the House of Representatives are to be the guests of China for several days. That these gentlemen, their wives and families and their associates on this momentus journey, are welcome goes without saying. Many organizations in the various ports and cities have planned entertainments and at these entertainments the Congressmen will be told many things about China and political conditions in the Orient as they affect China and America. From the standpoint of international politics, the Americans living in China and the Chinese people generally stand together on the same platform. Both desire a strong and independent China—a China that can command respect at home and abroad—and a China that will be a republic in fact as well as name, and not an appendage of Japan or any other nation. It's quite an accomplishment for these men to come out here on this other side of the world and especially at this time when so much is going on politically at home.

From the standpoint of American interests in China, one big and all important thing is wanted: A definite and continuous American policy in this part of the world. China agrees wholeheartedly in this, for it has been the one weak link in America's relations with this part of the world. American business in China is united in one definite desire and that desire is now before Congress in the form of a Federal Incorporation Law that will permit the organization of American business in this part of the world for foreign trade purposes on an even basis with British, and Japanese corporate practice. As long as exterritoriality exists in China, American business out here has got to operate under American law. There is no logical reason why it shouldn't be an efficient federal law rather than some forty-eight inefficient state laws as at present pertains. Chinese business men would like to see America take this step because it would furnish a better basis for Chinese-American cooperation in the development of China that everybody desires. The Chinese want to have exterritoriality abolished so they can exercise sovereignty over their own land. The Americans are sympathetic with this desire, and America doubtless will be one of the first nations to give consent after China's laws and legal machinery are modernized. There

are many things the Americans in China would like to induce their government to take action on, one of the most important from the standpoint of national prestige being suitable American-owned consular property in the various ports. It doesn't look very well for America, the richest nation in the world, to house her consular staffs in Chinese mud huts—and especially when that hut is located as it usually is—along side a modern mansion owned by Great Britain, France or Japan or perhaps some small European country. The Chinese are accustomed to judging people by their "face" and although this isn't everything, it's certainly poor business and the height of inefficiency to permit the present condition to exist. There are other things, but we don't want to confuse the issue. The big thing the Congressmen will get out of China is a first hand knowledge of the Chinese people. In the years to come this information will be of tremendous value to the American people—and since China and America desire the same things —it will be of equally tremendous value to the Chinese people. If China will reciprocate and send a group of her officials on a tour of the United States, the resulting value will be doublefold.

Correspondence

The Popularity of Nantungchow, the Model City

EDITOR, MILLARD'S REVIEW:—

We beg to call your attention to the fact that there is now appearing in your paper an advertisement under the heading of "Nantungchow, The Model City," and that this advertisement has caused quite a general interest in both China and abroad—many inquiries having been received from prominent persons. We feel grateful and fortunate to have been favored with so many letters from all sides inquiring for detailed information about Nantungchow and the Nantungchow district. We are doing our best to give each letter of inquiry a satisfactory reply, but owing to the great number of letters that are constantly arriving, our answers are necessarily delayed. We desire to assure those who are in eager expectation that their inquiries will be attended to, and we take the liberty of notifying them through this letter.

Thanking you for inserting this, we are

Yours cordially,

Chamber of Commerce of Nantungchow
(Signed) Sih Sun-moh, Director

Nantungchow, Kiangsu Province, July 30, 1920.

Chang Tso-ling on the Present Chinese Situation

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

"I ASPIRE neither for the Presidency nor the Vice-Presidency of China. Manchuria is big enough for all of my energy and my one ambition in life is to develop its boundless resources," declared General Chang Tso-ling, Military Governor of Fengtien and Inspecting General of Manchuria or the Three Eastern Provinces, in concluding an interesting interview which he gave to the editors of the *Peking and Tientsin Times* and the *North China Star*, and the assistant editor of *Millard's Review* on July 26, at the headquarters of the Hun Che Teh Military Supply Company in Tientsin.

He came from Mukden to this port to attend to the matter of the reorganization of governmental affairs in consultation with President Hsu Shih-chang and General Tsao Kun. The downfall of the Anfu Club makes this reorganization necessary.

Having denied all personal ambition, General Chang proceeded to give a vivid description of the immensity of Manchuria's resources and the fertility of its soil. He said:

"In Manchuria there are thousands of miles of virgin forest and its land is rich in mineral wealth. Three thousand mines are dotted all over the area. Heilungkiang alone is full of considerable potentialities. Its territory is three times the size of Chihli, but it has a population of only two millions. I would like to see the immigration of people from the overpopulated provinces such as Shantung, Chihli and Honan and their colonization of Heilungkiang and other Eastern Provinces. Then there is Inner Mongolia whose development has barely begun. Manchuria would give me more than enough work to do. My one object is to develop its industries and natural resources."

Small in statute, the Mukden General, contrary to popular expectations, is gentle-looking. While his front teeth are singularly prominent, his features are not pronounced. On the occasion of the interview he wore a long gown made of white linen. In spite of his plain dress, there was an expression of authority upon his shrewd face. Any man who looks at his interesting features must read in his flashing black eyes that he might be destined to play an important part in Chinese national affairs and reserved for a strange destiny. To supplement these few observations, the views of the editors of the *Peking and Tientsin Times* and the *North China Star* concerning him are here quoted.

The *North China Star* said: "Seated at a small table in an inner room of his temporary residence well guarded by soldiers without, the General who at the present moment has more influence than possibly any living man, answered all questions put to him in a frank and unhesitating manner that inspired every confidence in his listeners. Small, alert, keen-eyed, self-composed, dignified and friendly, dressed as a simple Chinese gentleman, without any suggestion, whatsoever, of the ordinary military leader, General Chang impressed one as a man of keen intellect, great determination and quite sound judgement. Although the questions put to him were many and varied he never once hesitated for an answer, and was quite frank even in the questions which he honestly avoided."

The *Peking* and *Tientsin Times* said: "The General only kept us waiting for a few minutes while he was receiving a representative of the British Legation. Then we were invited into his reception

room, and asked to be seated. A few moments later General Chang Tso-ling appeared on the scene. He was dressed in a long white gown. He is a small man, with closely shaven head, heavy eye-lids, and prominent front-teeth, slender hands and arms, and a very quiet voice, the very reverse of what one would have expected of the Military Satrap of the Three Eastern Provinces ..... The interview undoubtedly made a great impression on all who were present. This quiet-mannered, unassuming man, speaking in low tones without hesitation, conveyed an impression of sincerity upon all his interviewers."

General Chang in reply to an inquiry explained that the sending of his troops inside Shanhaikwan was for the purpose of acting in unison with Tsao Kun upon the failure of his efforts to mediate in Peking. His object, he said, was the unification of China, but Marshal Tuan was against it, because he and his followers wanted China to remain always divided so that it would give them a chance to make money out of foreign loans, and squeeze public funds without satiation.

"It was not the intention of myself or of Tsao Kun," he added, "to make war; especially was it not our intention to fight Marshal Tuan, who is the senior of us all as a military officer, and who in the past has rendered great service to the Republic. But as he wanted to protect his followers in order that they might continue their unpatriotic deeds, General Tsao Kun, General Li Shun of Kiangsu and myself had to resort to arms, and in so doing, we wanted to protect the President."

Asked what he intended to do in regard to the troops which he had brought inside Shanhaikwan, General Chang said:

"After the present crisis is over I will take my newly arrived troops back to Manchuria, but I will leave those troops who were sent inside the Great Wall before the present trouble, numbering 30,000 where they are, and intend to place them at the disposal of the President for his protection."

If the civil war, he added as an after-thought, had extended, he intended to bring into the struggle his entire army, and he has 250,000 soldiers and 80,000 police in Manchuria.

"As to your inquiry whether Tuan Chi-jui should be punished or not," replied General Chang, "the power of deciding it must rest with the President. Because he had acted against the wishes of the people, I have had to make an enemy of him though once he was my superior. This much is certain, Marshal Tuan will not be allowed to exercise any influence in the Capital from now on, but he will, however, be well treated if he is content to live in complete retirement to the end of his life; otherwise not only my associates and myself but also the people as a whole will rise up and demand his punishment."

General Chang referred to the sending of forty agents by Marshal Tuan to Manchuria for creating disturbance with bitterness. These agents were supplied with $400,000, with which to hire Hunghutze or bandits to create trouble, especially along the Chinese Eastern Railway.

"This" he said "was a most disgraceful act. Even if I had incurred the displeasure of Marshal Tuan and his followers, the people of Mukden had done them no harm, and if the plot had been carried out, they would have been the real sufferers. Fortunately, the Japanese assisted me in rounding up these agents. But when I knew what had occurred, I vowed that I would not return to Mukden until I have crushed Tuan Chi-jui and punished his followers."

Another mean act of Tuan's followers was the circulation of the report to the effect that he intended to restore the monarchy, said General Chang. In this twentieth century, he stated he had heard of many a kingdom becoming a republic but never had heard of a republic changing to a monarchy. He added that General Chang Hsun himself held the same view and had no idea of repeating the mistake he once made. Plots, according to the Mukden General, were laid for killing Chang Hsun had he remained in Peking, on the pretext that he was conspiring to restore the Monarchy.

Asked his opinion of General Wu Pei-fu, who has won popular confidence and admiration of both Chinese and foreigners, General Chang said:

"I deal with Tsao Kun only. General Wu is only chief of a division. Men of that rank can hardly deal in politics, for there are many divisional commanders in the land.

Asked his opinion of the reorganization of Parliament and Cabinet, General Chang said:

"As to the disposal of offices and the reorganization of the government, I shall only obey the orders of the President. Regarding the question of Parliament at Peking, I have not yet formed any opinion. Tsao Kun will be in Tientsin soon to confer with me. Representatives of all the provinces will also have something to say. In another two months, the term of the existing Parliament expires, anyhow. I am against the retention of the Anfu members, who have brought upon the nation untold misery. Our conference to settle this and other questions will be held in Tientsin, but the President wanted Tsao Kun first and myself to come to Peking for consultation."

Asked if he had any views concerning the Tuchun system in China, the Mukden General stated that it was too weighty a matter for him to discuss. His attention was then called to the fear entertained by foreigners that the events of the past few weeks would result in the substitution of one military clique for another. He replied that he and his friends thought that there should be no more military parties or cliques from now on, because as long as they exist, there could never be a united China.

"We intend to see to it that party strife is eliminated," declared General Chang. "And if any military leader should become ambitious enough to try to obtain control of the country, all the others will treat him as their common enemy."

The southern military leaders, General Chang continued, have made the present fight against the Anfu Club a common cause. They have assured him and his friends of their support, and have joined hands with them. Tang Chi-yao, Military Governor of Yunnan, is the only exception. As he is an intelligent man, and a capable leader, the Mukden General expected that Yunnan would finally act together with him and his associates.

His attention was then called to the soldiers' interference with traffic on the Peking-Mukden Railway. General Chang replied:

"I have already issued orders to my officers not to interfere in any way with the railway staff or the operation of trains. I take a special interest in the working of the line, because when I was a subordinate officer, one of my duties was to patrol the line and protect it. My 28th division has been ordered to be stationed at Lang-fang, the 27th, and the 1st Divisions are to be stationed at Nanyuan and a mixed brigade are to be quartered at Tangshan and Chinghai. As soon as the troops have been disposed of, no trains will be required for military use, and the line will be in regular working order.

"I have also ordered that two officers are to accompany each train in the future to see that no troops misbehave themselves, and I have arranged with General Tsao Kun to do the same with his troops. Any soldier who interferes will be punished either by my or his officers. Just befor your arrival, I was visited by an officer of the British Legation and I promised him to take effective measures as soon as possible to secure regular working of trains on the Peking-Mukden Railway."

In reference to the announcement that one million dollars worth of Mukden notes would be issued inside Shanhaikwan to pay his soldiers, General Chang said that there was a misunderstanding about the report.

"The actual fact," he said, "is this. I brought with me about $2,000,000 worth of notes, not Mukden notes but notes of the Three Eastern Provinces. I also brought with me one million and a half dollars in silver. The reason for doing this is to facilitate the payment of soldiers, silver being too heavy for the purpose. But the notes concerned are redeemable in Tientsin, exchange shops being entrusted with the conversion of notes into silver. When my troops are withdrawn, every note will be redeemed."

The General was then asked if he had any complaints to make in regard to the attitude of any of the Foreign Powers during this crisis. He replied he was well satisfied with the general attitude of the various foreign Powers, and also the Japanese, whose attitude, as revealed in their official communiques, has been very favorable. There has been individual instances of breaches of neutrality in Chihli, including the sale to Tuan's army by Italians of aerial bombs, ammunition and trench mortars. About these instances, he said he did not know the facts, but he appreciated the attitude of the British, American and French, He said he and his associates felt that they had their moral support, and the foreign consuls at Mukden especially had treated him well. The Japanese officials in Mukden helped him a great deal in connection with the present expedition, he added. The Japanese government telegraphically informed him of its intention to maintain strict neutrality. There were, he observed, far-sighted statesmen in Japan who did not care to incur the hatred of the Chinese nation just for the purpose of protecting a few Japanese military officers who might have acted independently.

"I wish, however, to make a special request of the editors of the foreign papers," said General Chang with his teeth tightened and his expression becoming somewhat angry, "and that is that the followers of Tuan Chi-jui should not be allowed to hide themselves in the concessions and the legation quarter. They are not political offenders, having acted like robbers and bandits. They recently issued eighty million dollar's worth of First Year Bonds. They have misappropriated immense sums and rendered no account for the missing millions. Because of their conduct the people have suffered great misery. If protection be accorded to these corrupt persons, it will cause the displeasure of myself as well as the people. The chief offenders have already taken refuge in the Legation Quarter. Little Hsu is staying in Room No. 3 at the Wagons-lits Hotel. But it does not seem right that they should thus be allowed to escape penalty of their misdeeds. If they go free, it will encourage corruption and lead to further troubles in the future."

Tientsin, July 28, 1920.

China's Present Political Situation

BY W. W. WILLOUGHBY

The following comment on the present Chinese political situation and hope for the future was delivered by Dr. Willoughby in addresses in Shanghai before the American University Club and the Shanghai Rotary Club during the week of July 19. Dr. Willoughby is professor of Political Science at Johns Hopkins University and acted as Legal Adviser to the Chinese government in 1916. He is the author of much material dealing with China and Far Eastern questions, his latest work being, "Foreign Rights and Interests in China," published by the Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore.

I APPRECIATE highly the honor of being invited to attend this meeting and to this appreciation is added the pleasure of finding in existence in Shanghai such a large and prosperous club. In the few minutes of time which your chairman has generously placed at my disposal I shall attempt to state the impression which the present political situation in China has made upon me.

Viewed in its immediate aspect as well as regards the probable events of the next few years, the situation and prospect is not a cheerful one. But, looking still further ahead, and having regard for some of the more deep-seated and fundamental forces that can be seen to be at work, there is ground for the expectation that the Chinese people will be able to secure for themselves, under republican institutions, that political greatness and national prosperity to which their virtues justly entitle them.

Some twenty-three hundred years ago, Aristotle pointed out that to establish a government democratic or popular in form is not a difficult matter, but to give substance and reality to that outward form is by no means so easy. All nations that have attempted this task have had forced upon them by experience, the correctness of this declaration of the greatest of political philosophers, and, indeed, no nation of the world has yet been able to achieve more than a mediocre success in maintaining a government that has made possible the creation of an intelligent, patriotic, and widely diffused public opinion, regarding matters political, and which, in its actual operations, has been responsive to and controlled by that public opinion. It is not surprising, therefore, that when China cast aside the robes of monarchy and assumed democratic dress, she should have found the new political role a difficult one to play.

That China played the role with conspicuous or even moderate success no one can truly affirm. That time would be required for the building up of a real and widely spread public opinion, and for the creation of agencies through which that opinion, when formed, could find authentic expression and be made controlling upon those in executive control of the State, was of course expected. But it has been disconcerting to the friends of China's democracy that now, after the elapse of nearly nine years, not only has there been no apparent progress towards the establishment of a national representative body at Peking, voicing the will of the governed and holding the executive to political responsibility for its acts, but that, in addition, there has been a breakdown in the constitutional or legal processes of government—a breakdown that has been particularly and most disastrously manifested in the utter failure of the civil to control the military authorities.

How this has come about can be easily told, but to enumerate all the contributing causes would require time far beyond that at the present disposal of the speaker. But this much at least can be said; that in two important respects, both possible of correction in the future, the Chinese Republic has not been given as fair a chance of success as it should have had. In the first place, China has been grieviously hindered in the carrying out of its new political experiment by foreign interference, and especially, it may be frankly said, Japanese interference. This is a feature of China's recent political history with which all of us are informed in general if not in detail. I shall not stop, therefore, even to outline it.

In the second place, the success of China's republican experiment has been jeopordized by certain of the features of the Provisional Constitution under which it has been obliged to operate. In particular there has not been provided a proper relation between the legislative and executive branches of the government. British Constitutional experience has conclusively demonstrated that popular government operating through parliamentary institutions, can only succeed when the executive is kept strong and permitted to be the real framer and executor of the policies of the State, the function of the popularly elected legislative chambers being restricted to the final approval or disapproval of the executive policies presented to them, of compelling full publicity as regards executive acts, and, by its ultimate power of compelling the resignation from office of the real, if not of the titular, executive, of holding the executive to political responsibility for its acts. The political genius of the British people has been strikingly manifested by the fact that they have attempted to solve the problem of representative government by weakening or dividing the executive power or by placing its exercise in the hands of the legislative branch. Steadily, step by step, and especially since the time of George III they have, upon the one side, made the House of Commons more truly representative of the whole people, and, upon the other side drawn tighter the lines of political as well as legal responsibility under which those entrusted with executive powers, the ministry, exercise the functions of their respective offices. The Parliament, or, rather, the House of Commons, has thus become the organ through which the executive agents of the government are, in their policies, compelled to have regard for the wishes and welfare of the governed, but the Parliament has not weakened in executive, nor divided it—joint responsibility of the ministry for the acts of any of its individual members being the almost invariable rule,—nor has the line making the distinction between executive and legislative functions been disregarded when it has been obscured, as for example in the emergencies of war, it has been by parliamentary grant to the executive of what has amounted to legislative discretion, and not by the attempt upon the part of the parliament to executive authority.

The lessons taught by British experience have not been sufficiently heeded in China. Upon the one hand, the Parliament has not given its full confidence to the President and the Ministers of State, and, therefore, has not permitted them to maintain a firm grasp upon the tiller of the ship of State. The Parliament has continuously prevented the President from completing his cabinet by refusing, upon purely personal grounds, to give its approval to his appointments to office. Upon the other hand, it has not only failed itself to formulate legislative policies (this was to be expected of any body with a considerable member-ship which did not submit to leadership) but it has failed to compel publicity of executive acts or to enforce political responsibility.

The breakdown of civil leadership has led to the almost inevitable result—the domination of military commanders and the loss of effective control by the central government over the Provinces.

From the present struggle between the different Tuchuns it does not seem probably that direct results will be reached that will advance the course of consitutionalism and republicanism in China. It may be, however, that the Chinese, from it, will obtain one more effective proof of the futility of expecting any real political reform until the military arm is brought into due subjection to the civil arm of the State. How can this possibly be brought about? In the speaker's opinion, if one exclude a political receivership under foreign auspices operating through the Consortium or under the League of Nations; reliance must be had upon the building up in China of an enlightened public opinion which, Chinese experience itself has abundantly taught, becomes almost automatically effective when it reaches a certain degree of generality or universality. And this brings us to the encouraging side of the present situation to which earlier reference has been made.

There can be no question that the last twenty years, and especially the years since the establishment of the Republic, have seen the rapid building up in China of what may properly be termed a public opinion with regard to matters of larger political policies as distinguished from those of purely local concern. These national policies, whether of foreign affairs or of such domestic matters as railways, commercial development, finance and taxation, have become topics of discussion by a constantly increasing proportion of the people. The idea is rapidly spreading that the central and provincial governments are not agencies operating, as it were, from the outside upon the lives and activities of the governed, but that they are agencies of which the people themselves constitute a part, and, what is more important, that their sole legitimate purpose is to protect and promote the welfare of the persons subject to their authority. Modern education is making its way in China, and the influence of the press is advancing. Improved means of communication and transportation are sure to come and thus add a new element of unification. And the many indignities which the Chinese have been forced to suffer at foreign hands has had and is having, at least this one great result that a more vigorous national patriotism upon the part of the Chinese people is being aroused, and the determination being formed by them that their domestic affairs must be set in order, and a national government created and maintained that will be able to protect the honor as well as the interest of China against foreign attack. In the last test the Chinese will have to work out their own salvation. Those who know best their substantial virtues are the most optimistic of the final outcome even though the immediate future is not bright. Americans are certainly among those who desire that China shall become, as speedily as possible, a unified, prosperous, efficiently organized commonwealth.

News from North China

T. Hall, who hails from Glasgow, has just arrived in Tientsin, to take up a post as traffic inspector on the Peking-Mukden Railway.

Two hundred British Wiltshires from Hongkong arrived in Peking by special train on July 26 to replace the Indian troops at the legation guard.

Two battalions of Wu Pei-fu's troops have proceeded to Shaho on the Kalgan line, where they are between the remnants of Hsu's army, which is at the next station beyond, Chingho, and the capital.

In consultation with the Taxation Bureau, the Financial Department of China has decided to raise import duty on precious stones, toys, aquatic products and spices, the decision taking effect from August 1.

It is here learned that the financial representatives of the Quadruple Group in relation to the Consortium for Chinese loans will be held in the United States in the latter part of October. The Japanese side will be represented by K. Takeuchi of the Yokohama Specie Bank.

The *Chen Pao* which was closed a fortnight ago by the Anfu militarists in Peking announces that it will resume publication August 1. Two more small organs of the Anfu Club, the *Shih-Yen Pao* and *Tung Fang Jih Pao* have suspended publication, "owing to the high cost of paper."

A special Red Cross train bearing thirty Red Cross workers from Tientsin under the leadership of Wang Yennien, arrived in the city of Peking on July 25 to inspect the various hospitals of the capital and find if Tientsin could render any aid. The train returned on the evening of July 26.

Charles C. Batchelder, acting commercial attache of the American Legation, leaves for India on August 1, where he will represent the U. S. Department of Commerce as Trade Commissioner. Mr. Julean Arnold is due to return to Peking August 10. Mr. Meekins will be in charge of his office during the interval.

The Garrison Commissioner, Wang Hwai-ching, on Sunday morning issued instructions to each gate guard that the gates were to be opened three times daily for ten minutes, each time to allow the entrance of produce and ice. Soldiers were to be allowed in or out only upon special telephone instruction from the garrison commissioner.

A banquet to have been given on July 26, at the Japanese Public Hall, Tientsin, in honor of the ex-French Premier, M. Painleve, by the local Japanese, was postponed to the evening of July, 27, on account of the convenience of the distinguished visitor. The hall wherein the entertainment took place was specially decorated for the occasion.

In order to assist the traffic department of the Peking—Mukden Railway, which has been working under terrific pressure during the recent political disturbances, the Kailan Mining Administration has loaned two of its officers, Lieut. Col. Macpheat, R. E. and Major T. J. Graham, R. W. Fus., who are experienced men in handling railroad traffic.

The Chihli and Manchurian troops have practically surrounded the city of Peking. The gates are still kept closed. The 13th Division is co-operating with them, and also guarding the Presidency thus showing the President's faith in the loyalty of Yuan Shih-kai's old bodyguard, which the Anfuites took out of Peking but hesitated to use in the field.

The post office has announced that parcels-post mail arrangements are temporarily suspended in Chihli, Shantung, Shansi, Kiangsu, Chekiang, and Hupeh provinces. One train leaves Peking for Tientsin at 8:35 every afternoon, and the Peking-Mukden administration announces its intention of running one train through daily at that time until further notice.

The U. S. sailors from the gunboat in the bay beat the civilians at Peitaiho at baseball Saturday afternoon by a score of nine to four. The game was fast from the time it was called at 4:30, until the close at 6:20. The civilians as usual showed the lack of practice, nearly all the players making good individual plays but failing in team work. However, the sailors had to earn all they got.

Reference to the Kailan Mining Administration Shipping report, says the *Peking and Tientsin Times*, will show how Chinwangtao has become congested owing to the demands of the military on the Peking-Mukden Railway. There are thirty-two steamers in port, exclusive of warships and transports many of which have been waiting for coal for days. Up to the present it has not been possible to transport half of the normal requirements of the port per day.

The Chinese government has requested the Customs authorities to pay the July installment of the Russian portion of the Boxer indemnity into the Bank of China to await the establishment of a recognized government in Russia and not into the Russo-Asiatic Bank. The Customs officials questioned on the subject by a representative of the *North China Star* declared that they were the servants of the Chinese government and had nothing to say in the matter.

A cabinet meeting was held at noon on Monday for the consideration of the question of the opening of communications on the Peking-Hankow and Peking-Kalgan lines. The acting Minister of Communications, Tien Wen-lieh, discussed nominations to the posts of Director-General of the Peking-Hankow and Peking-Kalgan lines, in succession to General Ting Shih-yuan, whose whereabouts are unknown. These appointments forecast the rapid reopening of the lines.

Miss Fischer Togo, who was voice instructor last season at the Institute of Fine Arts in Peking, is at Peitaiho where she is teaching some of her pupils. Miss Togo intends to give a concert next month, if possible a moonlight concert, and will sing in four or five languages all of which she speaks fluently. The Institute of Fine Arts has secured the services of Miss Togo for the coming year and she intends to give parts of different operas in costume together with some of her pupils.

President Hsu by mandate accepted the resignations of the three Anfu cabinet members, Li Shih-hao, Minister of Finance; Chu Shen, Minister of Justice and Tseng Yu-chun, Minister of Communications on July 23. Vice Minister Pan Fu was appointed Acting Minister of Finance; Chang Yi-peng, Acting Minister of Justice; and Tien Wen-lieh, Minister of the Interior, was ordered to fill concurrently the post of Minister of Communications. In addition the President accepted by mandate the resignation of Tuan Chi-kei as commander of the Metropolitan Guards. General Wang Hwai-ching, commander of the City Guard was instructed to take over Tuan's men.

General Chang Tso-ling, Military Governor of Fengtien, arrived in Tientsin at 4 p.m. on July 25, accompanied by a large number of his body-guards. He is now staying in the Hun Che Teh Military Supply Company at Hopei. He will stay in Tientsin for a few days and will then go to Peking together with General Tsao Kun, Military Governor of Chihli, who arrived in Tientsin this afternoon. These two generals will hold consultations with the President with regard to the solution of important national questions. After having seen the President they will return to Tientsin where a conference in which representatives of the authorities of thirteen provinces will participate will be held to consider the questions of Parliament and Cabinet.

A very large seizure of morphia was effected by the Customs last week from the *Kyodo Maru* at the French Bund, Tientsin. A Chinese broker came to

take delivery of a consignment of medical cotton-wool. Examination showed that each package of wool contained a parcel of morphia, the total seizure amounting to 250 ounces, sufficient for nearly half a million ordinary injections. It really seems pertinent to inquire, says the *Peking and Tientsin Times*, whether the Japanese authorities are powerless to prevent the smuggling of the drug on such a scale. It ought not to be possible for any Japanese subject to obtain possession of this quantity of morphia from any source.

The American population of Tientsin, counting men, women, children, according to the *Star* is now about 530, which shows a large increase over the figures of 1917, when there were 317 Americans. These numbers are taken from a list just compiled by the American Chamber of Commerce, and published twice as an advertisement with requests for corrections and additions. The publishing of the list is in accordance with a resolution passed by the American Chamber some weeks ago, that a list of Americans with addresses be compiled, printed, and distributed one copy to each individual member, five to each firm member, and the others to be offered for sale twenty cents each, by the secretary of the Chamber, Richard T. Evans, at the headquarters of the Chamber, 1 Victoria Terrace.

The *Mainichi* states that Professor Bertrand Russell is coming to Peking to deliver a series of lectures on Philosophy and Mathematics at Peking University. Professor Russel, whom the stupidities of the official persecutors consigned to prison during the war, recently said, "I am one of those who, as a result of the war, have passed over from Liberalism to Socialism,"—so we are not likely to have the opportunity of hearing this eminent man in Japan, this country lagging behind China in political thought. So far as that goes, even Cambridge University decided not to hear any more of him, and deprived him of his professorship, but on thinking over the foolishness of refusing to learn from the lips of one of the most distinguished philosophers and mathematicians now living, requested him to resume the chair of which he had been deprived.

Peking, July 28, 1920.

News from Central China

Another chapter of the Chinese Red Cross Society will be opened in the city of Hanyang, as the gentry there are considering the formation by appointing a committee to investigate the ways and means of organization.

The new modern building of the Hankow Chinese Chamber of Commerce is nearing completion. It is situated in the Chinese city on a macadamized road running along the former city wall of Hankow. The Hankow Chamber will occupy the building next month before its formal dedication.

The American-Asiatic Underwriters will be formally opened in Hankow on August 1 at 19 Taiping Road in the British Concession. This general insurance company are agents for the Hartford Fire Insurance Company of Conn., and Fireman's Fund Insurance Company of California.

Nearly $5,000,000 has been appropriated by the Roman Catholic Mission for the extension of their work in this province. Some new priests have arrived at Hankow to help carry out their provincial program. The present membership of the Roman Catholic Mission in Hankow and districts already exceeds 100,000.

Cholera epidemic is raging furiously in these cities this week when the hottest spell of the year is passing. In the Chinese cities the death rate is especially appalling, and nearly all hospitals are now full of infected persons. The Chinese benevolent halls are doing a good work when they prepare and distribute gratis native cholera doses to the poor.

The export trade of the province of Kiangsi was estimated at Haikwan Taels 65,000,000, and the duties levied amounted to a little over 6.5 percent, according to Stanley Wright, Customs Commissioner of Kiangsi. Mr. Wright attributed the non-development of the trade in the richly endowed province of Kiangsi to the working of the Likin system of taxation.

It is understood that the Southern forces in Hunan are contemplating sending forces to the North via Wuchang and Hankow to complete the unfinished task of dissolving the Anfu gang in Peking. General Wang Chan-yuan of Hupeh, however, has not assented to this proposal and therefore there is no possibility of its realization.

A coolies' shelter for ricksha carriers has just been erected in the British Concession by the American Woman's Club, Social Service Department, in conjunction with four Chinese ladies and the Pacific Trading Company of Hankow. It is expected that similar work will be started by Chinese in Hankow for the welfare of Chinese coolies by this example of the American Woman's Club.

All the forces of Wu Kwang-hsin, the Anfu general now imprisoned by Tuchun Wang at his yamen, have been completely and submissively dissolved and subdued by Tuchun Wang. There is almost nothing left of the former prestige of the Anfu militarists in this center. In spite of all efforts made by Anfu leaders, Wu Kwang-hsin's release from imprisonment is not yet within sight.

"The Educational Value of Chinese National Phonetic Script" is the subject of an address by Leou Chi-tze, Commissioner of Education of Hupeh, at the first graduation exercises of the Phonetic Class of the Wuchang Chinese Y. M. C. A. last week. Mr. Leou made an exhaustive explanation of how the phonetic script could help the Chinese education, showing his grasp of educational problems of the Chinese.

Anfu troops are undergoing dissolution and disbandment at present at the hands of General Wang Chan-yuan, Military Governor of Hupeh and a general of the Chihli faction. Nearly all of the former forces of Generals Wu Kwang-hsin and Chang Ching-yao, of the Anfu clique, have been disarmed, disbanded and either sent away or placed under his control by General Wang. The troops are being sent north either by rail or by steamers via Nanking.

The Anfu power here, both civil and military, is undergoing rapid collapse this week, beginning with the dismissal of the Director of the Chinese Government Telegraph Administration of Hankow by General Wang Chan-yuan. The dismissed director has been sent here to take charge of this important post by the Anfu Club. Fear has been created among all Anfu officials in this province that they may eventually be ousted from the province. But General Wang has assured them that nobody will be dismissed except those entirely unworthy.

A mass meeting was held by civilians in Changsha on July 25, more than seven thousand people assembled to discuss the present day political situation in the country. Memorandums denouncing the Anfu Club and their associates as an undermining force with Japanese backing in China were made by several speakers. At the end of the meeting, two telegrams were sent; one to the foreign legations in Peking revealing to them the wrongs done by the Anfuites, and another to the Japanese government at Tokio warning the

latter to halt their course in subsidizing political party in China for Japanese interests.

There are now 144 private motor cars in Hankow, and of these twenty-nine are owned by Chinese, one Chinese, Liu Tze-tsin, proprietor of the China Egg Produce Factory in Hankow, being owner of two motor cars. The number of cars for hiring service is about twenty-three. Most of the cars are American makes, with a few British and French cars. Only the Chinese Post office and Jardine, Matheson and Company are owners of motor trucks in Hankow. According to motorists, the development of motor cars in Hankow depends on the construction of highways in and round this center.

During the week ending July 21, export business in Hankow has been seriously dislocated by the local disturbances, which caused a bad panic among the Chinese. Conditions, though improved, are still unsettled, and the prospects for business in the autumn are considerably jeopardised. There have been some large enquiries for and sales of wood oil, which closed strong, but apart from these and a few bean sales, there is little doing. In the market for imported piece goods and cotton yarn, there is still no change to report, and just as in the export market there is absolutely little doing at present.

Inquiry has been instituted by the Provincial Assembly of Kiangsi on the Hua Mei Development Company, a subsidiary of the Hua Mei bank controlled by the Anfu Clique, which has been recently organized to develop the mineral resources of Kiangsi province. The Assembly which is decidedly anti-Anfu in its attitude has asked the Industrial Commissioner to make a thorough investigation of the motives and nature of the said company, the belief being current that this company is organized for luring Japanese investments not for development of mineral resources, but to carry on the military plans of the Anfu Club.

Another vigorous protest against taxation on land transfers by the Chinese authorities of the Special Administrative District, former-German Concession at Hankow, was voiced by the foreign firms in that district who sent their communication to A. Segawa, Japanese Consul-General at Hankow and Doyen of the Consular Body, for submission to the various Consuls in Hankow and transmission to their respective legations at Peking. The grounds of protest are these. As they are enjoying extra-territorial rights in China they cannot tolerate Chinese taxation purely for Chinese purposes and without having their interests adequately represented, and also the charge fixed by the Chinese government in any case is outrageous, being twenty eight or thirty times as much as those imposed on them during the German administration. It is understood that the American and British Chambers of Commerce of Hankow have also lodged protest with their legations at Peking regarding Chinese taxation in the former German Concession.

Hankow, July 31, 1920.

News from South China

The licensing of motor cars and chauffeurs has begun in Canton, and the automobile owners have been given up to July 31, to take up their numbers and licenses.

Tsao Kun, in his reply to a telegram from a South-western leader, says that he would be able to defeat Tuan Chi-jui and his traitorous party within the next three or four days.

Canton hears that Tsao Kun and his Chihli Military Party will reinstate the old National Assembly, if they succeed in ousting Tuan Chi-jui and party from control of Peking.

The Canton Military government is treating Szechuen as a province wholly under its control. The Administrative Council appointed a number of defence commissioners for this province the other day.

Some revolutionists attempted to seize Kongmoon last week but failed. Chau Chi-ching, formerly a commander under former Civil Governor Li Yao-hon of Canton, is alleged to be chief of the uprising party.

Canton suffered some damage during the week beginning July 18, because of heavy rainfall during these few days. Last Tuesday the rainfall was 7.11 inches. The streets on the Western Suburb were inundated for a time.

Shen Hung Ying, Defence Commissioner at the North River Districts of Kwangtung, is asking the sanction of gambling monopoly in his districts for another three years. The Canton authorities have not yet approved of his request.

Mr. Shohei Morioka, Japanese Vice-Consul in Canton, will be in charge of the Japanese Consulate-General in this port during the absence on leave of K. Ohta, the Consul-General. Mr. Ohta paid a call on the Kwangsi war lord, General Lu Yung-ting, last week before sailing before the end of July.

To promote education and industry in the districts of Kwangtung the Civil Governor has decided to personally appoint school inspectors and commercial agents to all districts. These officials will also assist the local magistrates by being their clerks in charge of the educational and industrial affairs in their office.

Admiral Lin Pao-yi, Minister of the Navy; General Hsiung Keh-wu, the Tuchun of Szechuen; Tan Yen-kai, Tuchun of Yunnan; Tan Hao-min, Tuchun of Kwangsi; and Mu Yung-hsin, Tuchun of Kwangtung, have formally declared themselves in favor of the Chihli Party against Tuan Chi-jui and his Anfu militarists.

Two local gunboats, used principally for river patrol, Kong Goo and Kong Tai, mutinied since July 18, in order to join a local revolutionary party against the Canton authorities. In a small conflict between the loyalists and these two boats near Macao, some eleven persons were killed. One of the boats has been interned in Macao.

General Chen Chiung-ming, now commanding the Cantonese troops in Fukien, also having quite an influence in the Mei-Chao Districts of which Swatow is the outlet, is negotiating with the South China Development Syndicate of Hongkong to help the latter to get the wolfram export monopoly there, using Swatow as the port of loading.

To guard against secret agents from Tuan Chi-jui to Canton the local authorities have put up a standing reward of $100 for each such agent arrested and found guilty. It is believed by many here that this will create another reign of terror, as unscrupulous persons are always present and ready to make false charges in order exact rewards from the authorities and extort persons fearing arrest and complications.

According to Chung Hua Hsin Pao, General Lu Yung-ting, the Kwangsi military leader, has communicated with Administrative Director Tsen Chun-hsuan, indicating that he would approve of joining the Chihli Military Party as headed by Tsao Kun in order to oust the influence of Tuan Chi-jui, whom he also denounced as a traitor. So far General Lu has made no formal statement regarding his attitude toward the struggle in the North.

Admiral Lin Pao-yi, Administrative Director and Minister of the Chinese Independent Navy at Canton, has formally declared in favor of Tsao Kun against Tuan Chi-jui in the conflict in the North. Admiral

Lin is the most important factor in Canton politics here at present. If he remains neutral in the coming conflict feared between the Cantonese and the Kwangsi troops, the present Tuchun of Kwangtung, General Mu Yung-hsin, a Kwangsi militarist, may have to leave Canton upon the invasion of Cantonese troops returning from Fukien.

H. W.

Canton, July 22 1920.

Who's Who in China

Mr. Tsiang Tseng-yi, Director-general of the Chinese Telegraph Administration

(蔣尊祎)

Tsiang Tseng-yi, Director-general of the Chinese Telegraph Administration, and the Chief of the Telegraph Department of the Ministry of Communications, is a native of the Haining District of Chekiang

In 1904 he acquired the third degree of Literature at the Metropolitan Examination in Peking and was appointed as Junior Clerk of the Board of Revenues and soon afterwards transferred in the same rank to the Board of Communications for specially dealing with telegraph matters.

At that time the Chinese telegraphs were administered partly by a commercial company and partly by the provincial viceroys and governors. Mr. Tsiang proposed that all the commercially and provincially owned telegraph lines be nationalized and placed under the direct control of the Board of Communications, so that the system might possibly be made uniform throughout the country. This proposal received the approval of the government, and was put into operation subsequently.

Since 1900 the Chinese government has devoted a part of the telegraph revenues to the extension of the telephone and wireless services. In 1911, Mr. Tsiang, in the capacity of the Commissioner of Telegraphs of the Board of Communications, was responsible for the establishment of two powerful radio stations at Peking and Nanking respectively. Since their establishment the wireless service has been greatly improved and extended to such localities as Shanghai, Woosung, Foochow, and Canton, along the coasts and Kalgan and Wuchang in the interior.

Both the Ministries of War and Navy have followed in the footsteps of the Ministry of Communications by installing radio stations for their respective purposes.

Mr. Tsiang has served over ten years in the telegraph service, holding the following positions:

1910-1911, *the Commissioner of Telegraphs.*

1913-1916, *Chief of the Financial Department of Telegraphs, Posts and Navigation.*

1916-1920, *Chief of the Telegraph Department of the Ministry of Communications, and also the Director-general of Telegraphs. Besides he is also Chairman of the Chinese Electrical Society.*

Week's News Summary

CHINA

July 29. Presidential mandate issued accepting resignation of Marshal Tuan Chi-jui.——Arrest of General Hsu Shih Chang, three cabinet members, and others ordered by President.——General Chang Tso-lin declares for the unification of China.——Southern Constitutionalists, Tang Shao-yi, Sun Yat-sen, Wu Ting-fang and Tang Chi-yao, issue manifesto asking for abrogation of Sino-Japanese military pact and recognition of constitution.

July 30. Residences of Anfu leaders sealed in Peking.——18,000 straggling Anfu troops disarmed.——American, British and French legations deny right of asylum to political outcasts in their quarters.

July 31. Fengtien gendarmerie establishing police system in Peking.——Report says tuchun system will be abolished and nation will be divided into four defense districts under Chang Tso-lin, Tsao Kun, Lu Yunting and Li Shun.

August 1. Military action virtually ceases with Anfuites and Chihli faction expecting peace conference soon in Tientsin——Government approaches Consortium asking for loan of $3,000,000 for immediate use in disbanding troops and $5,000,000 later for the running expenses of the administration.

August 2. Chang Tso-lin orders Bank of China at Newchwang to hold all salt and customs remittances.——Wu Pei-fu declares for peoples convention and democratic government.

August 3. First train from Peking arrives Shanghai.——Triumphant arch being erected in Peking for Chihli conquerors.

August 4. Wu Pei-fu arrives at Tientsin for conference with Chang Tso-lin and Tsao Kun.——Peking students endorse General Wu's plan to call national citizens convention to frame permanent constitution and establish stable government.——New cabinet, according to report, may be headed by Chin yun-peng and be largely composed of members of the old Chiaotung Clique.

JAPAN

July 31. Japanese government receives protest from United States regarding occupation of northern half of Saghalin.

August 3. Tokio dispatch says reply to U. S. note disclaims any territorial ambitions in Saghalin.

GENERAL

July 29. American yacht *Resolute* wins race from Lipton's *Shamrock.*——Meeting of premier called in France to consider question of Russia.——France, Great Britain, Belgium and Italy propose loan to Germany to enable latter to increase coal output.

July 30. Note prepared to send Soviets offering clemency if Russia will deal fairly with Poland.——Arabs continue to harrass British forces with Turks assisting.

August 1. Russia demand Soviet goverpment for Poland, heavy fighting continues as armistice is ignored.——London dispatch say Greece may refuse to sign Turkish treaty because of alleged Italian violation of 1919 pact.

July 31 Reichstag upholds action of delegates at Spa Conference.——Premier Millerand issues statement that France considers Syria a worthy dependence. ——Soviets continue attack on Poland and are said to be attempting to gain support of Germany.

August 2. Committee of Parliament members declare Bolshevism is aim of Irish Sinn Fein, terrorism continues.—— Council of the League of Nations opens session at San Sebastian.——Tibetans said to have surrounded Moslem cavalry and to be on war path by Siningfu dispatch.

August 3. U. S. government asks right for American citizens in development of oil regions under League mandates.——Two thousand Poles seek refuge in Germany as Russian advance guards near border. —— Reichstag votes to abolish compulsory military service.

August 4. Germany starts parley with Russian forces in Poland.——Railway rate in U. S. increased to meet payrolls.——France agrees to make advances to Germany for coal production.

Men and Events

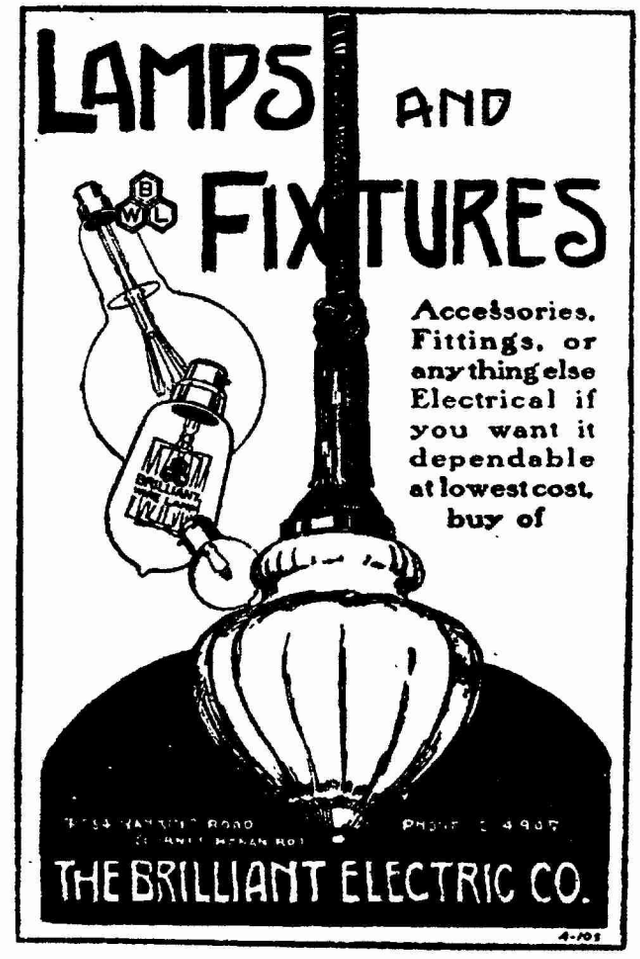
W. F. Lowell representative of the Saco-Lowell Shops of Andersen, Meyer & Company, departed for Mukden on a short business trip on Saturday, July 31.

W. P. Roberts acting President of St. John's University, Shanghai, departed for Kuling where he will spend the remainder of the summer months, with his family.

Dr. J. T. Proctor of the United Mission Treasurers, 20 Hankow Road, Shanghai, departed last week for Mokanshan where he will join has family and spend the remainder of the summer months.

E. H. Grooms, assistant general manager of the China Pacific Company for the Orient, is expected to return to Shanghai this week on the *Yamishiro Maru* from Japan and Siberia, where he has opened branches for the firm.

Lingoh Wang of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Peking, has been commissioned by the Chinese government to meet the American congressional party and conduct the members to Peking by special train. Mr. Wang is staying at the Astor House Hotel, Shanghai.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Accessories, Fittings, or anything else Electrical if you want it dependable at lowest cost, buy of
THE BRILLIANT ELECTRIC CO.

A. B. Cahill, representative of the firm of Sudden and Christenson of San Francisco, who has been in China and the Far East for several weeks expected to depart this week for America. Mr. Cahill has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Seitz while in Shanghai.

David L. Moss and Company, importers and exporters of New York City, have opened an office at No. 9 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai. Louis S. Schrag will be the Shanghai representative. The company is interested especially in the export of China products to the United States.

Among those who are planning to depart for Tsingtao this week are the following: W. C. Sprague, general manager of the Standard Oil Company of New York; T. M. Knight of the E. I. Dupont de Nemours Export Company and L. G. Cousins of the British-American Tobacco Company.

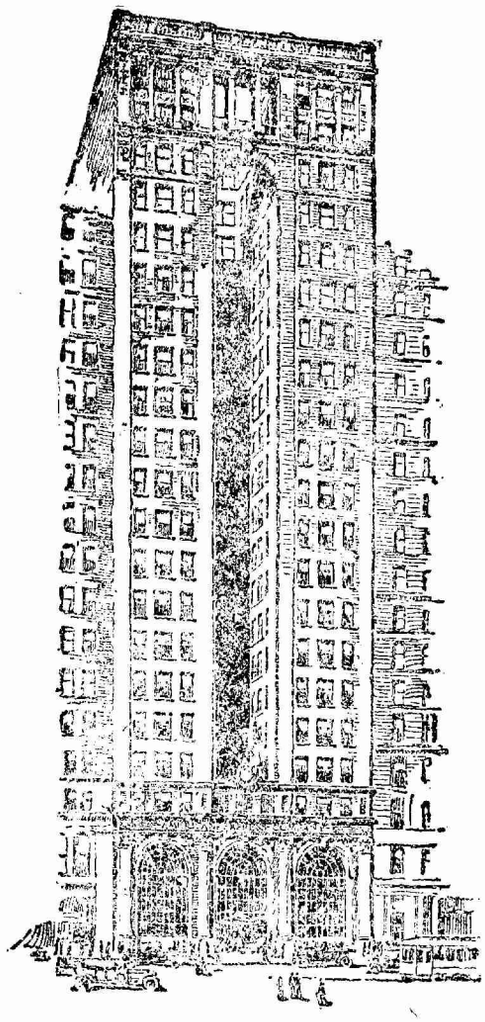
William Cullen Dennis, former legal adviser to the Chinese government in 1917-1918, has announced that he has re-opened offices for the general practice of law with special reference to matters involving questions of international law, at 1709 G. Street, N. W., Washington D. C.

The meeting of the Press Congress of the World, which was scheduled to meet at Sydney, Australia, in October has been postponed until March and April of 1921, according to a notice issued by Dr. Walter Williams, president. Several Chinese delegates are planning to attend the conference.

American Express Co.

INTERNATIONAL

BANKING SHIPPING



General Banking in China

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Steamship Bookings arranged

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Thru Bills of Lading Issued

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New York

Offices in Orient

Yokohoma, Japan	—	75 A Yamashita-cho
Manila, P. I.	—	36 Escolta
Hongkong, China	—	11 Queen's Road Central

SHANGHAI—8 Kiukiang Road

13-580

H. K. Kwong, son of K. W. Kwong, managing director of the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works, who was married in Peking two weeks ago, is now at home to his friends at the Great Eastern Hotel, Shanghai. Both Mr. and Mrs. Kwong are American returned students. Mr. Kwong is secretary of the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works.

The 15th anniversary of the inauguration of the World's Chinese Students' Federation in July 1905, was held on Saturday, July 31, at the Great Eastern Hotel, Shanghai. Hon. Tang Shao-yi, president of the Federation, presided. F. M. Sah, former president of the Federation, distributed the prizes to the successful campaigners of the 9th Membership Campaign.

W. S. A. Pott and R. P. Roberts, representing St. John's University, won the Hong Doubles Championship at tennis from their opponents, J. Tanaka and S. Nakajima of Mitsui Bussan Kaisha by three straight sets namely, 6-2,6-4,6-0, at the Cercle Sportif Francais before a large gathering of people on Tuesday afternoon, August 3, at 5:15 o'clock. A. H. George, honoray secretary and treasurer of the Shanghai Lawn Tennis Association, acted as umpire for the game.

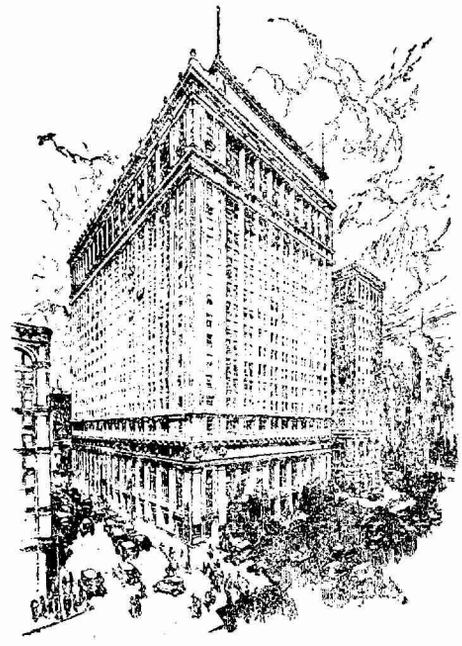
In the *Review* last week appeared an item to the effect that G. M. McMillan, formerly connected with the firm of Charles T. Stork and Company had departed for Europe where he would act as agent for the firm of Waite, McClave and Company, Inc., of New York and Shanghai. According to E. B. Waite, manager of the latter firm, the foregoing statement is incorrect. The information covered in our previous news item was given to the *Review* by Mr. McMillan himself.

M. A. Perry, special representative of the U. S. Shipping Board for China and Japan with offices at 73 Main Street, Yokohama, who attended the launching of the *s. s. Celestial*, a Shipping Board vessel launched by the Kiangnan Dock and Engineerin Works on August 3, departed this week for Japan. He was accompanied by Mrs. Perry. S. L. Ware, special inspector for the U. S. Shipping Board, who also came to Shanghai to attend the launching, will remain here for several months. He is living at the Astor House Hotel and expects to be joined by his wife in a few weeks.

An appropriation of funds to cover the expense of a new building for the Shanghai Navy Y. M. C. A. was made by the International Committee of New York acting for the War Work Council recently. A site of ground for the erection of the new building has been chosen at the corner of Szechuen and Hongkong Roads, The plans will be drawn up and work started at once. At present the Navy Y. M. C. A. is located at No. 7 Avenue Edward VII, temporary quarters loaned by the Standard Oil Company. The secretaries for the Shanghai Navy Y. M. C. A. are: W. R. Durbin, and Miss Belle Breck, both experienced war workers. The committee of management is composed of the following: Mr. C. W. Wentworth, chairman: Dr. G. F. Fitch, vice-chairman; W. W. Lockwood, secretary; N. A. Viloudaki, treasurer, Geo. A. Fitch, Mrs. J. B. Sawyer, J. H. Black, Admiral Albert S. Gleaves, Hon. Edwin S. Cunningham, H. H. Cameron, J. B. Powell, F. R. Sites, W. S. Fleming, and J. H. Dollar.

An American Banking Institution Which Serves the Financial Requirements of the Far East

INVESTED CAPITAL MORE THAN 50 MILLIONS



RESOURCES MORE THAN $500,000,000

RE-INFORCING THE GREAT resources and highly developed organization of the Continental and Commercial Banks, Chicago, is a long experience in the field of international banking, particularly as applied to the Orient. In the past they have been privileged to assist in Oriental trade and they are planning further co-operation in that direction.

The CONTINENTAL *and* COMMERCIAL BANKS

because of their constant contact with foreign trade, because of their location at the center of American business, because of their facilities and connections and their trade credit information, are able to give a banking service which is very valuable for producers and shippers in the Far East.

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Continental *and* Commercial TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK
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The *Celestial*, the second of the four ships being built by the Kiangnan Engineering Works Shanghai, for the American Shipping Board, was launched on the afternoon of Tuesday August 3, after being christened by Mrs. M. A. Perry, wife of M. A. Perry, special representative of the U. S. Shipping Board for Japan and China. The *Celestial* has a capacity of 10,000 tons and the launching went smoothly and was attended by a large number of Chinese and foreigners. Among those attending the launching were: Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Perry, S. L. Ware, U. S. Shipping Board Special Inspector, R. C. Weber of the U. S. Shipping Board, Yokahama, T. Robertson, Captain Eisler, A.D. Eberhardt, J.B. Powell, Mrs. R. B. Mauchan, wife of the superintendent engineer, K. N. Lew, and K. W. Kwong, directors of the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works, and H. K. Kwong, secretary of the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works. Following the launching refreshments were served at which H. K. Kwong presided.

Solving the Housing Problem in Shanghai With American Style Homes

There has just been completed on Rue Ratard in the French Concession of Shanghai, a group of houses, twenty-two in number, which is one of the first serious attempts in the Orient to adapt the American style of home construction to conditions in China. The houses were constructed by the International Savings Society, a French company and the architect was R. A. Curry, an American, with offices in the Union Building. The houses rent for Tls. 100 a month, and the following American firms have taken a number of the houses for their employes, Andersen, Meyer and Company (7), Mustard and Company (5), American Trading Company (1), Commercial and Industrial Bank of China (1), International Banking Corporation (1), American Milk Products Company (1). The remainder have been taken by individuals.

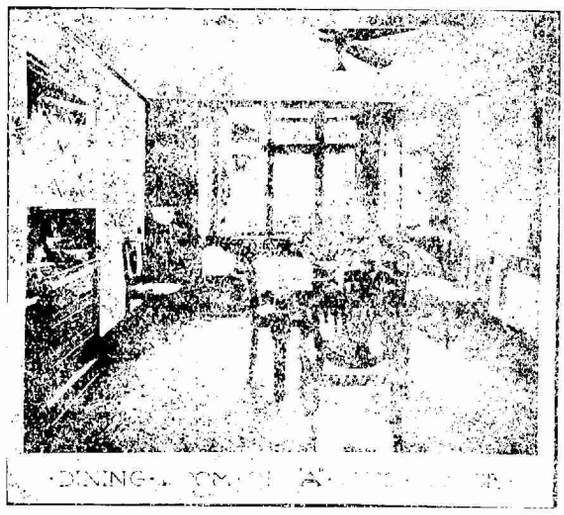
The houses present a very artistic effect in the architecture of the facades as the monotonous feature is overcome by the architect in the treatment of the different lines in the roofs, verandahs and entrances. The plans are of two types, each having a vestibule, hall, living room, dining room, pantry and kitchen on the ground floor with three bed rooms and two baths and an open verandah suitable for sleeping porches on the first floor. There is an attic floor with two rooms and the servants quarters and furnace room are in the basement. The floors are of oak and there are several attractive features such as built-in book cases, buffet, china closets, window seats and closets. Each has an American-style central hot air heating plant.

It has been reported that the International Savings Society has sold this group of houses to another French concern and that land has recently been purchased on Avenue Joffre near the new French Club premises and the Columbia Country Club where another group will be constructed. In addition to these plans the company now has twenty additional homes of the same class now in process of construction in the French Concession of Shanghai.

These plans will do a great deal toward solving the present house shortage in Shanghai and it is understood that several American firms have contracted for groups of houses running to a dozen for individual firms which will be used for housing employes.

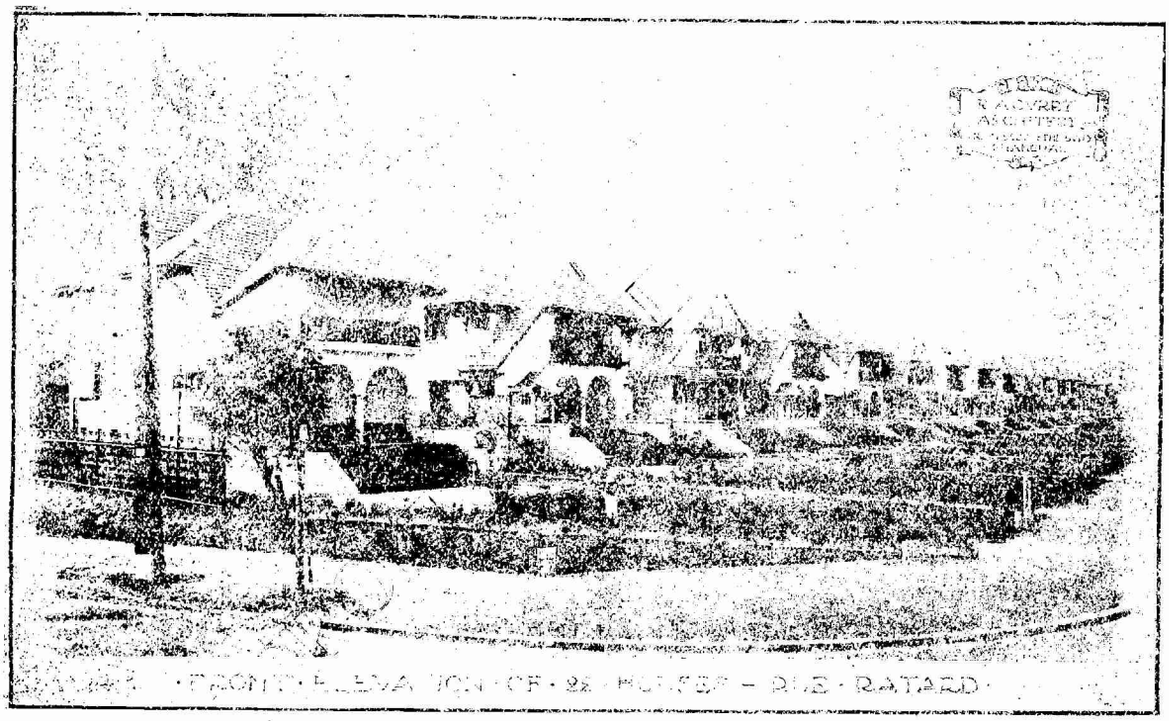
American Style Homes in Shanghai

(See Opposite Page)



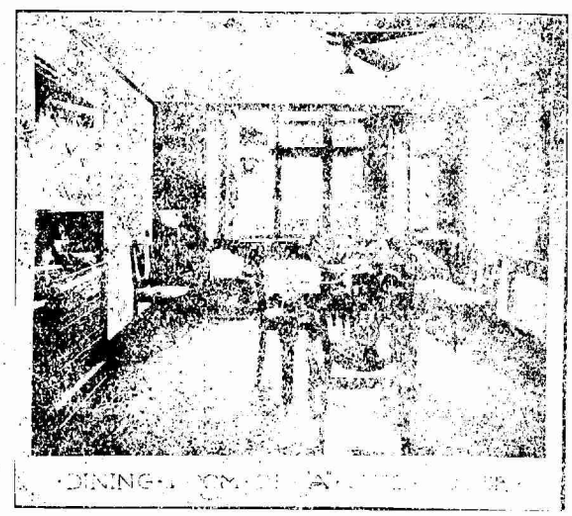
DINING ROOM OF A TYPE HOUSE

LIVING ROOM OF A TYPE HOUSE



FRONT ELEVATION OF A HOUSE AT RUE RATARD

LIVING ROOM OF A TYPE HOUSE



DINING ROOM OF A TYPE HOUSE

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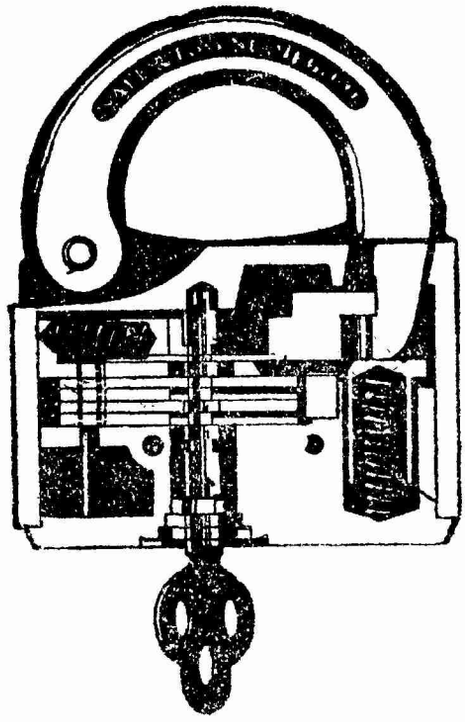
For Yale Security

Not what you **see** but what is **concealed** within the **case** differentiates the Yale lock from other kinds.

The hidden mechanism, as near **perfect** as skill and experience can make it, is adjusted to just **one** key—every tumbler is arranged to accommodate one **key** and **no other.**



In this mechanism is **strength**—Strength to resist an attack of force when wires and false **keys** have failed. In this strength and perfect workmanship is **your** security; the security you buy when you insist on Yale products.

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WHEREVER electric power can be used there is a standardized G-E motor to turn the wheels of industry.

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Crane motors	*Mill motors*
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Complete motor drive equipments for single, polyphase and direct current, with suitable control, are standardized for all mills and factories; for mining, oil fields, lumber mills, ship yards, docks and terminals, marine service, sugar centrals, railway service, pumping and water supply.

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China: Andersen, Meyer & Company, Ltd., Shanghai

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49-D-38

The Silks of China

BROUGHT Marco Polo on his historic voyages to the ancient Chinese Empire. Ladies of the royal courts of medieval Europe prized as their most precious gowns robes made from the cloth of the silk looms of China. Down through the history of the world the name of this country and gorgeous silks of striking beauty and texture have been inseparably linked.

Today the choicest silks of the nation of China have been centered in the Laou Kiu Chwang establishment in Shanghai, bringing it the name of the leading silk emporium in the Far East.

Here are silks, satins, crepes, pongees, gauzes, laces, embroideries and taffetas of the highest quality and at the most reasonable prices. Women the world over wear Laou Kiu Chwang silks.

Requests for prices and samples are given personal attention and silks for domestic or export shipping are guaranteed.

Laou Kiu Chwang

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Reception Planned For Chinese Student Delegation to America

More than 300 Chinese students, men and women, who are enroute to America to pursue their course of studies in the various colleges and universities, will arrive in Shanghai shortly where plans are being made by different Chinese and foreign organizations for their entertainment during their stay here. The organizations planning on entertaining the students include the, Kiangsu Educational Association, Western Returned Students Society, World's Chinese Students' Federation, American University Club, and American College Club. The Committee having in charge the plans are: Miss Mayling Soong, Dr. Y. Y. Tsu, P. K. Chu, M. T. Stauffer, and Don D. Patterson. At a meeting of the committee held on August 2, at the World's Chinese Student's Federation, 51 Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai, it was decided to hold a farewell reception on Friday, August 20, when a short program will be given, refreshments served and several addresses made. This is the first occasion upon which women have cooperated in giving a reception.

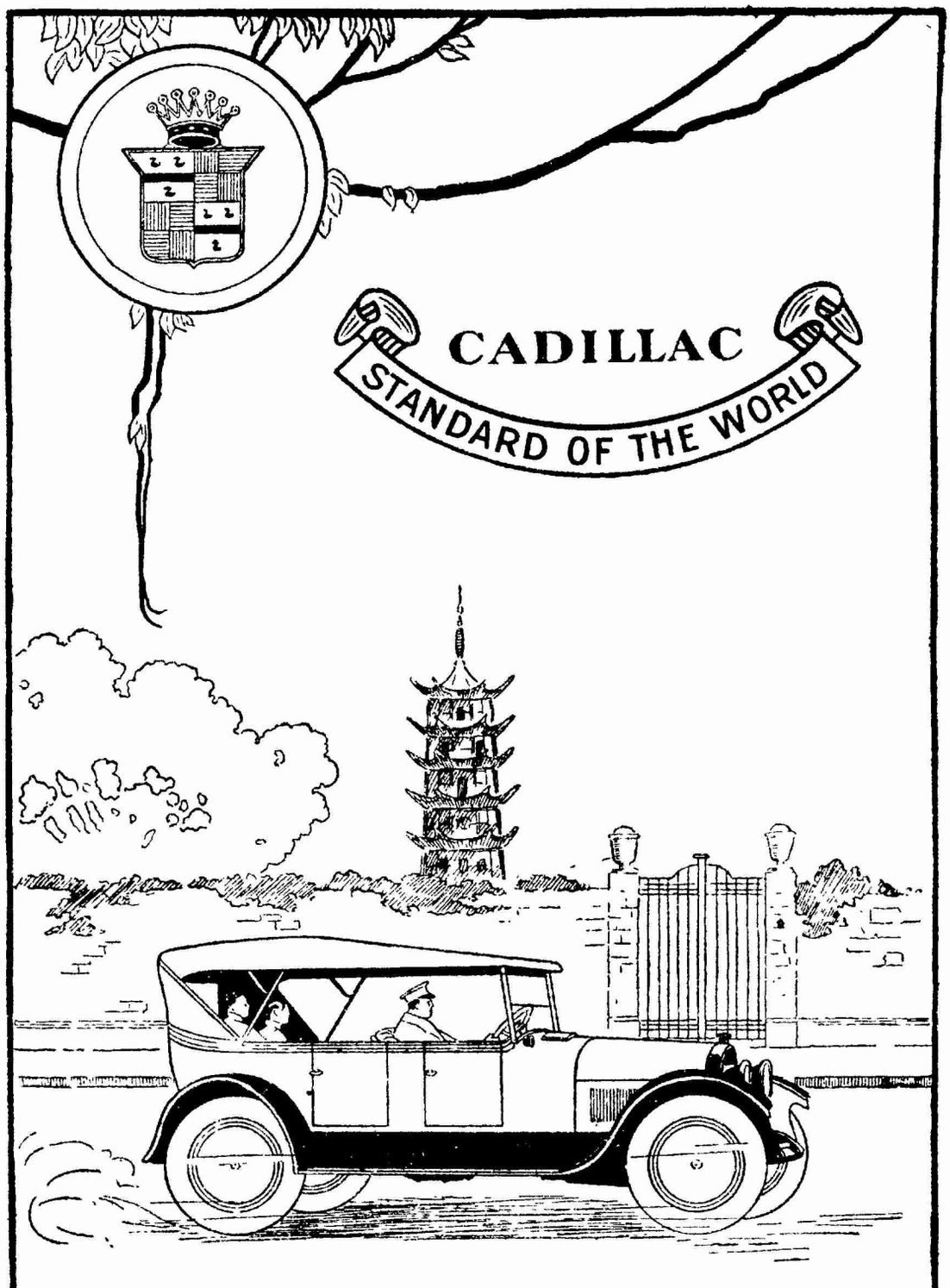
The Job of Entertaining the U.S. Congressmen

The uncertainty of the date of arrival of the *s. s. Great Northern*, bearing the party of American Congressmen from Manila to Shanghai, nearly produced several heat prostrations in the Shanghai American community. The worst victims were W. A. Chapman and E. C. Stocker, secretaries respectively of the American Chamber of Commerce and the American Association of China. Mr. Stocker had the job of preparing notices to all Americans for the community dinner on Friday evening—and then the small job of seeing that the dinner was properly served and the guests (100 notables including wives, sisters and daughters) were properly seated in the proper Washington social order of precedence. To W. A. Chapman fell the "small" job of preparing a souvenir leather-bound book each embossed with the name of a Congressman for presentation to the members of the party. The book consisted of some 70 pages of typewritten material setting forth some things the Americans in China desire the Congressmen to become familiar with including a Federal Incorporation Law for American (China) Companies and the necessity for U. S. government ownership of consular premises in China. The book is profusely illustrated with views of the Shanghai Bund and consular buildings of the various nations in China. There is also an excellent map of China showing railroads and chief cities which was reproduced from Crow's "Handbook on China." The delay in the arrival of the Great Northern until the evening of August 5 caused a hasty revison of entertainment arrangements which had been made by

NOTICE TO FOREIGN SUBSCRIBERS

Due to the increased cost of paper and the application of the new postal rates to the American Postoffice, Shanghai, the subscription rate of MILLARD'S REVIEW for the United States and foreign countries will be increased from G. $5 to G. $7.50, effective June 1, 1920.

MILLARD'S REVIEW
SHANGHAI



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The majority of CORONAS arriving in China are sold before their receipt, which is a concrete example of how they are being "taken on" in this country.

A small shipment of CORONAS has just ARRIVED and those who are prospective purchasers are advised to act quickly.

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the American and Chinese communities. The only function that was not disturbed was the American dinner on the evening of August 6 at the Carlton. The Chinese luncheons, motor car trips, and tea-receptions had to be readjusted in accordance with the new schedule.

"Made in America" to Be Used As a Chinese Label on U. S. Goods

A movement has been started at San Francisco and at other points on the Pacific coast of America to label all American goods shipped to China with the Chinese characters meaning "Manufactured in the United States of America." The following characters have been suggested as giving the proper meaning:

製美
造國

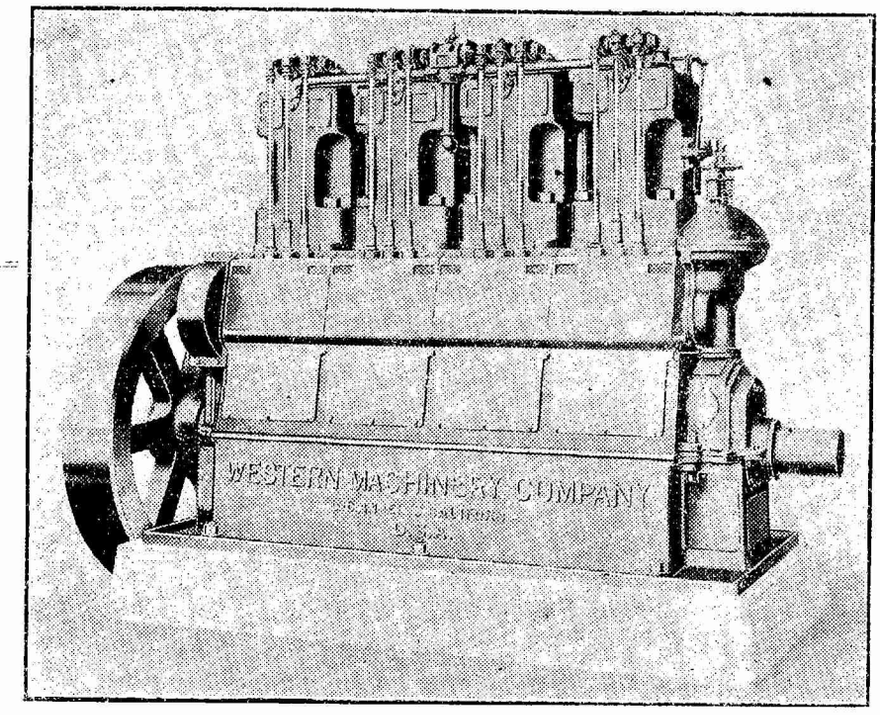
The foregoing characters pronounced in English are as follows: "Chih tsao mei kuo," meaning literally, "Manufactured United States of America." Now we are wondering whether the foregoing is the best possible translation of the phrase, "Made in America," and in case the translation is correct to urge upon American firms the placing of the labels on all articles of American manufacture that are sold in China.

Edward Ezra, the Great American Publisher?

Edward Ezra, Shanghai capitalist, and prominent British owner of real estate and promoter of hotels, is now on a visit, his first, to the United States of America and to Canada. When Mr. Ezra arrived at Vancouver he was interviewed at considerable length by the *Vancouver Sun*. The interview as reprinted in the *North China Daily News* of August 3 contains some interesting views regarding Mr. Ezra's ideas of China and at least one surprise as far as Americans in China are concerned:

"China's greatest need to-day is for a substantial loan from Great Britain and the United States. It should be granted as a war loan and it would pay both countries handsomely in trade returns to make such a loan," stated Mr. Ezra.

Mr. Ezra, who has resided in China for 30 years, is reputed to be the wealthiest man in China. He is easily the wealthiest Englishman there, owning great



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interests in cotton mills, hotels and other varied enterprises including *The China Press*. He is now on his way to New York in connexion with the building of a 700-room modern hotel in Shanghai at a cost of $3,000,000, to be followed by another hotel in Yokohama and ultimately linking up a chain of hotels extending from Yokohama to Shanghai, Peking, Hongkong, Hankow and other principal cities frequented by Europeans.

Shanghai has a population of 2,000,000 of Chinese and 30,000 Europeans, and is rapidly growing as trade develops. With the growth of Chinese trade Mr. Ezra looks to see Vancouver rapidly grow in commercial importance.

"Although the Chinese government is hard up," he explained, "the Chinese people are wealthy. The government is unpopular and discredited. The military governors of the eighteen provinces are powers to themselves. The merchants have prospered during the war, but they are suspicious of lending their money to their own government. Some have even sent money to Canada for Victory bonds.

"A few weeks ago the Minister of Finance for China called upon me, wanting to obtain a temporary loan from the European merchants of Shanghai. He offered 40 percent interest, which illustrates how hard-pressed they are for money. I believe that if the British and American governments would advance a substantial sum to China, it would have the result of restoring the confidence of the Chinese people in their own government and result in money being loaned by the Chinese people themselves."

The Chinese people, says Mr. Ezra, have been very much disappointed at the failure of their hopes from the American trade mission, as they brought neither trade nor money with them and left behind a trail of expense and memories of long speeches at many banquets.

"The Chinese people say," added Mr. Ezra, "that they like the British people best, because they do not talk much but trade more and keep their promises. He hinted that the Vanderlip mission had received a hint while in Japan that unless they could produce more in the way of business than the mission which had preceded them, they would not be pressed to continue their trip to China. The hint was taken and the Vanderlip party did not go to China.

China, says Mr. Ezra, has very great trading and commercial possibilities owing to the great quantities of raw materials there, to the contented state of mind of the Chinese artisan and to the very low rate of taxation. There is no desire for a return of monarchical government, even though the new republicans are very much torn by internal strife and find difficulty in settling down to the new *regime*.

As one result of Mr. Ezra's visit to Vancouver, his chain of hotels in the East is to be supplied with butter from British Columbia, shipped in cold storage

Seventieth Anniversary of The North China Herald

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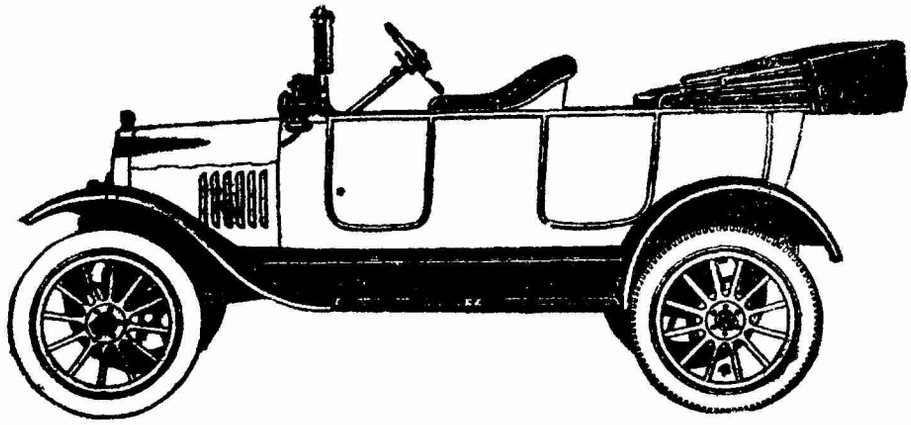

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by the issuance of the seventieth anniversary edition of *The North China Herald*, now the weekly edition of *The North China Daily News*, Shanghai.

That the passing of the years has brought increased support and popularity to this publication, which was the first news journal to be issued in Shanghai, is evinced by both the daily newspaper which has been the outgrowth of the weekly *Herald* and by the *Herald* in its present form.

Residents of the present day Shanghai, both the newly arrived and those who have lived in the city over a number of years, will find the anniversary edition and particularly the reproduction of the first edition of the *Herald*, of more than passing interest. In this reproduction are the notices of many of the older firms of the city, a list of foreign residents of "Shanghae" in 1850, shipping intelligence, and correspondence from Peking and elsewhere. Anglo-American cooperation in the development of trade with China is emphasized in the editorials and remarkable foresight is shown in the discussion of present (1850) and future relations with China.

The anniversary edition has been undertaken from a novel viewpoint tracing through a series of articles not the history of the seventy years past but an exposition of those influences which starting with the people are now conspiring for the transfiguration of Old China into China of tomorrow. The leading article, by Dr. Arthur Smith, one of the best known writers on things Chinese, deals with his experience of forty years as a reader and a contributor to the *Herald* and the *North China Daily News*. Other special articles deal with social, commercial, and official life and their present day trends in a highly readable and informative manner. The interest of the edition is heightened by a large number of illustrations contrasting the "Shanghae" of yesterday with the Shanghai of today. Views of the river with the opium hulks and the small customs shed, of the Yangking-pang as a small stream and as Avenue Edward VII, and of Rue du Consulate as the old city wall and as one of the principal thoroughfares of the French Concession, present striking depictions of development.

It will be more than interesting to note the changes that will become necessary to record when the hundredth anniversary of the *Herald* is reached when Shanghai will be even more of a metropolis of the Far East than it is at present.

Filipino Feminism

BY EMMA SAREPTA YULE

Filipino Women

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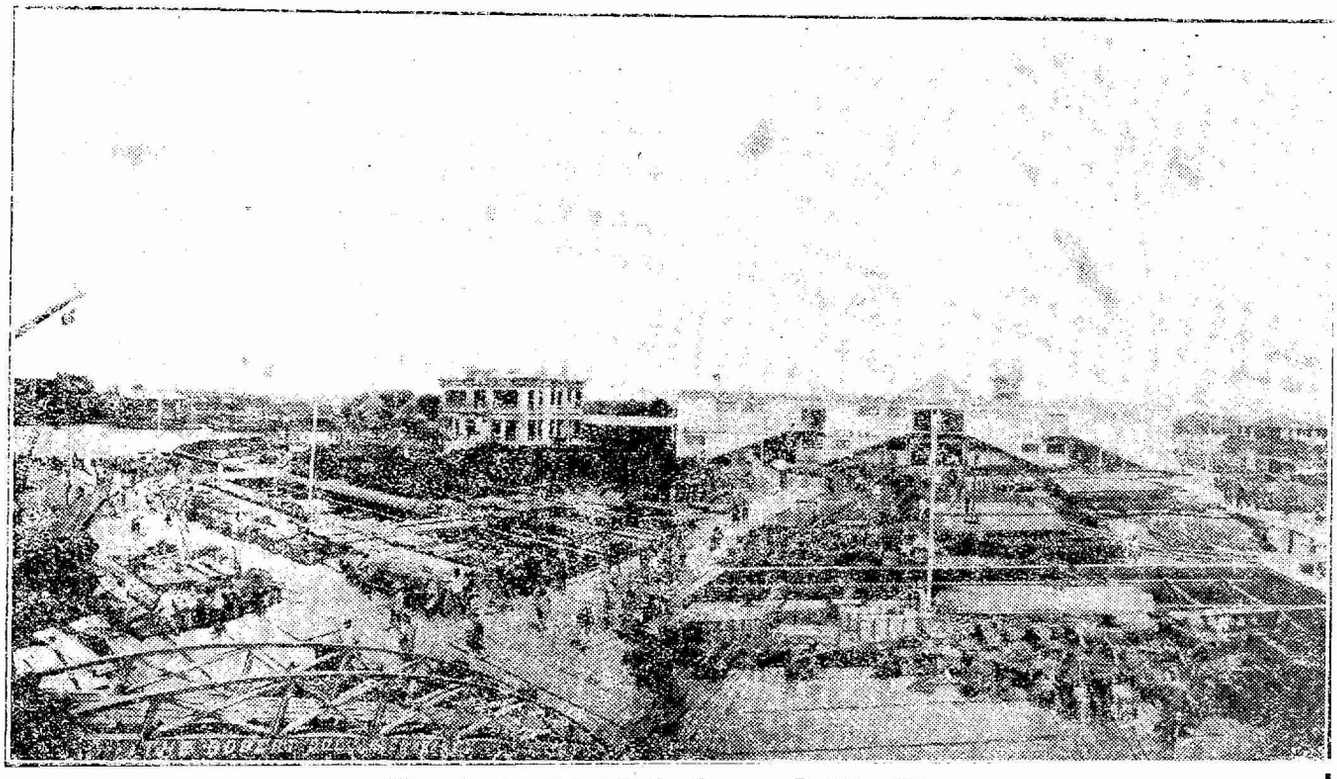

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In an off-hand calculation the average American would place the Oriental woman's value as a factor in the body politic very close to zero. Indeed, for him the phrase, "Oriental woman," conjures up only a weird sort of mental tapestry on which vague figures appear, some in mysterious veils through which gleam lustrous eyes, others with pitiful "lilyfeet" showing below mannish trouser legs, flower like, others wearing absurd girdles, kneel on flat cushions, or stand with modest mien. To attempt to transform this fantastic picture into something more vital is not the purpose of this article. It deals, however, with a woman of the East; but one who has not been presented to the Western world by artist's brush, poet's pen, opera libretto, or suffragette fervor, nevertheless, a woman not without interest, individuality, and even picturesqueness.

Lying midway between the dainty kimono maiden of Japan and the veiled lady of India, and alongside of the "lilyfooted" dame of China is the woman of the Philippines, a type of feminism unique in the Orient. A woman in whose development there has been neither seclusion, nor oppression, nor servitude. A woman who is not, and never has been, in the category of Oriental woman as popularly, and in many phases, correctly conceived.

As a point of evidence that the Filipino woman is a new type of the feminine in the East, literally the "New Woman," is the fact that during last year's session of the Philippine Congress a woman's suffrage bill was a measure which received considerable popular attention. That the measure died a committee death is no matter. The live fact remains that the first proposition pertaining to granting woman the right of the ballot, considered in a legislative body in the Orient, was in the youngest nation and through the efforts of the women of that nation.

That Filipino feminism is not in accordance with accepted ideas of Eastern women does not mean that the Filipino woman is Amazonian, militant, or even unfeminine. As a proof of her feminine characteristics, is the fact that she is a bundle of such decided contradictions, such anomalies, that the pet aphorism, "woman is unexplainable," can be applied to her with exceptional aptness.

The question of why the Filipino woman is a unique Oriental type cannot be answered with completeness at present, the ground is too new. However, some reasons obvious even to the casual observer may be given. It is a truism that the position and freedom of Western woman as compared with her Eastern sister is Christian, this position might have been radically changed. But during Spain's rule for three and a half centuries, it was strengthened and developed by the doctrines of Christianity.

Considered, practically, as an asset in the material progress of the archipelago, the Filipino woman is no negligible quantity. In the economic problem her value does not lie in proximity to zero, not by any means. The Philippine Census of 1903, the only official census of the islands, states that "the proportion of women engaged in gainful occupations in the Philippines is more than double that of the United States and three times that of Porto Rico, and more than three times that of Cuba." As statistics have a habit of doing, these figures do not tell the exact truth. The Filipino women are not such industrious bees as might be gathered from the above. The following ex-

planation may modify conclusions drawn from the figures.

In many phases of life the Filipino woman excels. If the husband is a farmer, the wife helps in many parts of the work, as a shopkeeper and in the market stall the Filipino woman excels and to quote a saying, "Women are the best merchants as they are great talkers and have such winning ways and captivating manners that people cannot help buying." In Manila, the only factory center, the average proportion of the employees are women. In school life the Filipino "Co-ed" is well known in all the schools.

Who knows? It may be written in the book of destiny that on these lovely isles where the "lisp of the split banana-frond talks us to sleep," where the lotos tempts to dreamy contemplation, and the hibiscus sways its bell of flame; but the modest violet does not bloom, nor the element defying pine point straight to heaven, nor the sturdy oak find sustenance—here will be the Altruria of feminism. A land of perfect sex equality with apathetic chivalry tipping the scale a trifle in favor of gentle woman.—*Sunset Magazine*

Of Special Interest

The marriage took place on June 19 of Davis Edwards and Miss Evangeline, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. G. A. Huntley of the faculty of the Shanghai (Baptist) College, at Oberlin, Ohio.

Miss C. Frances Battey, who has had charge of the foreign hospital at Nanking, departed last week on furlough which she will spend at her home No. 430 West Elk Avenue, Glendale, California.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy C. Stockton of Shanghai are spending the summer months at Kuling with Dr. and Mrs. C. A. Powell of Chao Hsien. Mr. Stockton is assistant master of the Thomas Hanbury School, Shanghai.

Miss Sarah M. Bosworth of the Methodist Publishing House, Shanghai, departed for Foochow this week on a short vacation. Miss Bosworth will join Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Lacy who are visiting at Foochow at the present time.

A luncheon is to be given by the members of the American Woman's Club at the Astor House on Friday, August 6, at 1 o'clock, in honor of the women accompanying the party of Congressmen who arrived here on Thursday, July 5, on the *Great Northern*.

The American Song Service Committee have announced that a picnic-supper will be held under its auspices on Saturday afternoon, August 7, at Jessfield Park, Shanghai, at 4:30 o'clock. Supper will be served at 6 o'clock. All Americans and their friends are invited to attend.

Mrs. Thomas W. Lamont during her stay in China presented $100 to the McTyeire Girl's School to be competed for as prizes for the best English essays. Miss Yu Tsze-lin, won the first prize $50, and the second prizes were awarded Miss Chow Mei-yuin, and Miss How Mo-li $30 and $20. The subject of the winning essay was "The Anglo-Japanese Alliance."

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Announcement of the opening dates of the branches in Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin, and Canton will appear soon.

Chinese Public Opinion and the Present Internal Difficulties

The Anfu Club, which has been supported and kept in power in Chinese politics for the last three or four years largely through Japanese loans (variously estimated at $400,000,000) has now been completely defeated and warrents on criminal charges are now out for the arrest of the leaders. What will the Chinese people draw from the new faction, the Chihli Party, now in supreme control? In general the Chinese newspapers are pessimistic. The reason for this is due to the uncertainty regarding General Chang Tso-lin, Military Governor of Manchuria who figured so largely in the elimination of Anfu. General Chang, has himself been closely affiliated with Japanese activities in Manchuria, and whether he is now ready or able to throw off the aggressors and devote his energies to China is still an unknown quantity. In an interview published in the *Peking and Tientsin Times*, the liberal British paper in North China, last week he advocated the unification of China, a conference of tuchuns and representatives of the people to decide on the parliamentary question, repudiated the idea that a new military clique would again control, promised to clear up the railway situation, repudiated any idea of Manchu restoration, denied personal political ambitions for the vice-presidency, and advocated the punishment of the traitors who had been selling concessions to the foreigners. The following press comment which is reproduced from translations appearing in the *Shanghai Gazette*, the Chinese paper here, give some idea regarding the present Chinese feelings as the Chinese editors interpret them:

From the "Shih Shih Hsin Pao" (Chinese)

The citizens desired to eliminate the sellers of the country and the pro-Japanese Anfuites for some time past. It can be seen that the citizens had this desire but did not possess the power to accomplish their wish. This has been proclaimed by the people. This is their assertion and also is substantiated by facts so there is no need of denying it. Although the people had a determination to eliminate the traitors and pro-Japanese they did not have the real power to immediately carry out their intentions. In this condition there has arisen a person who will do this for the people. It is unnecessary to ask who this person is as long as he is not a foreigner, and there are few people who will not rejoice to see it accomplished. The citizens will approve of this person though they may not approve of his antecedents. Their hope for the future is that he will follow up the good work. They will approve of his accomplishment in eliminating the traitors and the pro-Japanese. So when the people approve of the Chihli faction, it is for their achievement and not because they approve of the personnel of that faction. The people's attitude toward Chang Tso-lin, Tsao Kun, and Wu Pei-fu has been the same as toward the others. Do they not know the former actions of Chang Tso-lin and Tsao Kun? And do they not know that Chang Tso-lin and Tsao Kun may change their attitude in the future? But new in response to the demand of the people, and prompted by their conscience, they cannot help but propose that these

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Visitors are always welcome at Nantungchow. There are two comfortable hotels. Lang-shan Mountain, one of the five sacred mountains in the district, is a beauty spot almost impossible of description. There are hundreds of interesting temples and shrines and a beautiful pagoda gives a view of the district unexcelled in the Orient. Persons desiring further information regarding Nantungchow or the Nantungchow district are requested to address—

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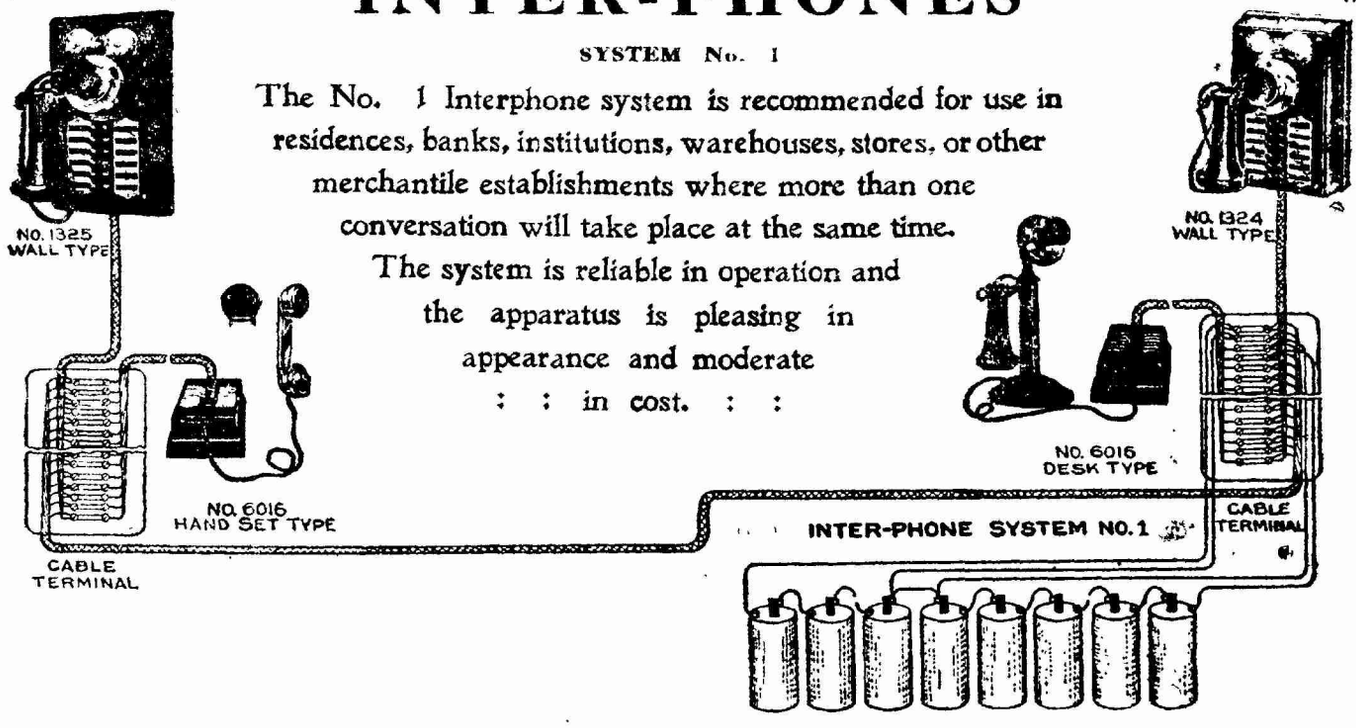

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pro-Japanese traitors be abolished. Who opposes this action of the Chihli faction? The people have given their support to this effort. It is not partiality toward one faction so this newspaper adopts this attitude. This paper believes if subsequently the Chihli faction acts contrary to public opinion then they will receive attacks: so why should they be attacked now and these attacks used by the Anfuites for their advantage?

From the "Hsin Shun Pao" (Chinese)

The power of the citizens of the Chinese Requblic is very slight and weak. Those who exercise military influence despise public opinion and there is no recourse. But as a matter of fact public opinion has a mighty indirect force behind it. This has been demonstrated ever since the establishment of the Republic. In the first year of the Revolution the Kuomintang acted contrary to the opinion of the people and suffered defeat. When Yuan Shih-kai planned to make himself emperor he acted contrary to the public opinion and he died in most humiliating circumstances. When Chang Hsun attempted to restore the Manchu boy emperor the people opposed him and he too suffered defeat. Then came the separation between the north and south but the people did not approve of the actions of either side so the controversy dragged on without a hope of settlement. Now they have opposed the Anfu party and Tuan Chi-jui has been completely defeated. The Kuomintang and Chang Hsun's military forces were weak so their defeat was not anything wonderful. But Yuan Shih-kai and Tuan Chi-jui had considerable military support yet they could not stand. So this can be said to show the power of public opinion. Furthermore, public opinion wherever it expresses itself is decisive and cannot be moved by powerful influences. During Yuan Shih-kai's monarchical movement, Yeung To and Liang Shi-yi organized the Chau An Hui and sent in petitions but it was of no avail. This time the Anfu Club made secret plans to start agitations in their favor but failed to overcome the public opinion. The militarists are men with only single track minds and so they believe it was unnecessary to fear public opinion. The officials knew the weight of public opinion but thought they could influence it. Because of their ignorance they were defeated. This should be a good lesson to those who wish to grasp at power. The militarists and the politicians who ignore public opinion cannot hope to maintain their positions. They must abandon their former methods and be guided by public opinion. Money, influence and military power cannot be relied upon when opposed by public opinion.

From the "Shun Pao" (Chinese)

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degenerate into internal disturbances the misfortune is greatly accentuated. But when the disputes are over political principles even though these disputes cause internal disturbances they may be necessary to the progress of political development and therefore necessary steps in political evolution. Every country has experienced internal disturbances. The United States of America had their civil war. But they were struggling for a definite political principle. So at the end of the war, slaves were emancipated and the principles of humanity vindicated. The States were firmly united and from that time presented a solid front to the world. Although the fighting was fierce and the destruction most sweeping yet America is now the recognized leader because the foundation of her national stability was laid in that struggle. So it cannot be said that all internal disturbances are unfortunate. The unfortunate part is when the things for which the contending parties struggle are not related to any definite political principle as this strife between the Chihli and Anhwei factions. The demands of both sides are not related to any definite political principle. The first thing they mention on one side is the punishment of certain persons and the dismissal of other persons, and a desire to obtain certain posts. The other side also opposes certain persons and asks that certain organizations be dissolved. So they both consider only questions of personalities, offices, and the revenge they would reap upon their enemies. If they were satisfied with the nature of the revenge they would cease to struggle. There is no question about the unification of the country. In political disputes, if the parties are fighting for political principles then the very day they win a decisive victory they should propose a comprehensive plan for the settlement of outstanding political problems. They would consider how things should be solved and what hinderances should be removed. So it cannot be expected that the elimination of a few inferior men will decide the political conditions for all time.

From the "Shun Pao" (Chinese)

The Anfu Club has suffered this crushing defeat because they acted contrary to public opinion. The Chihli faction gained such a glorious victory because they took up the banner of public opinion. So if after they have achieved this victory, the Chihli faction should discard their banner and act contrary to public opinion it would result in a defeat worse than that suffered by the Anfu Club. What would be acting contrary to public opinion? To do as it is now reported in Chinese and foreign circles that they intend to do, place Chang Hsun in official service again, Chang Hsun cannot become an official under the Republic. This is ordained of Heaven and is in accordance with the universal principle of righteousness; also the decision of public opinion. Furthermore, what is the necessity of the Republic using the services of Chang Hsun? Why should the government find it desirable to use Chang Hsun? So if he is restored to power how can the people excuse such action?

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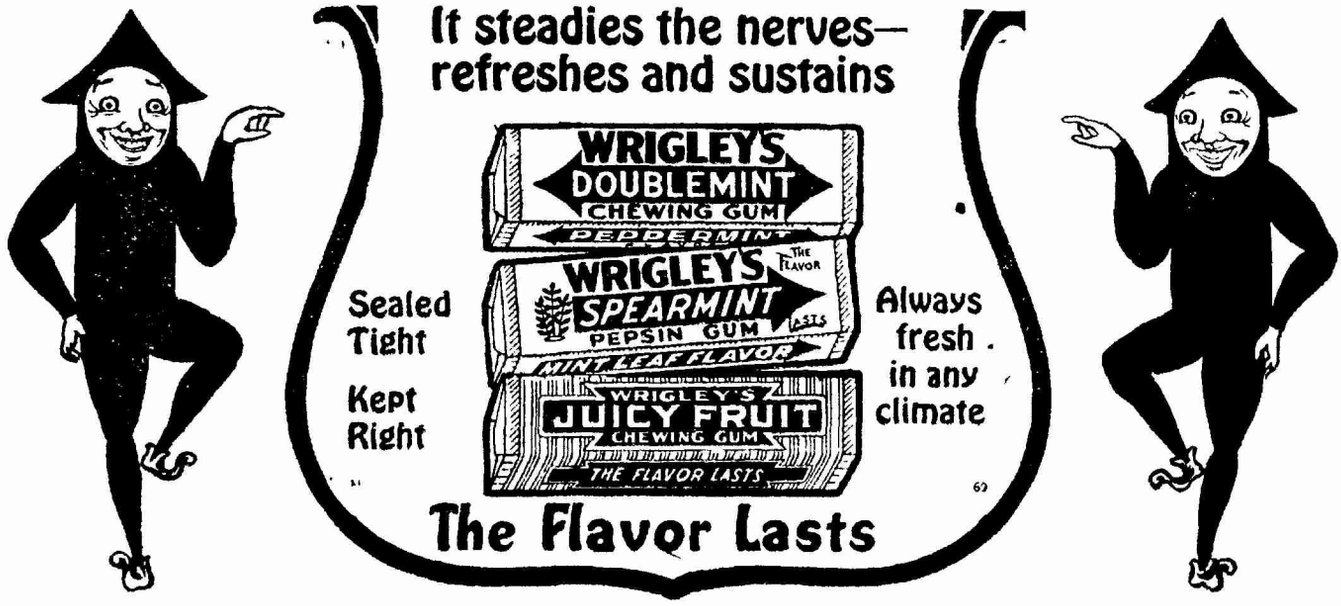

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From the "Shun Pao" (Chinese)

Every settlement that has taken place since the establishment of the Republic of China has given rise to certain suspicions. At first these doubts are not generally accepted but gradually these doubts are translated into actual facts. So what was at first merely suspected is finally believed, and becomes most unfortunate for the government. So these suspicions can be said to be most unfortunate for the government. There was a suspicion that Yuan Shih-kai would make himself emperor and Yuan did make such an attempt. There was a suspicion that Chang Hsun would start a restoration movement and Chang Hsun did attempt to put the boy emperor back on the throne. This illustrates what is meant by saying that what was at first a suspicion turned out to be an actual fact. This also proves that these suspicions are most unfortunate for the country. Now that the fighting has settled down there are various suspicions expressed by Chinese and foreigners. We earnestly hope the authorities will plainly state their policy so that these suspicions will not also prove unfortunate for the government.

From the "Shun Pao" (Chinese)

Since the establishment of the Republic the so-called achievements and failures have been gyrating around in a continual circle without any defined limit. Achievements do not last long and generally end in failure. For those who achieve success follow in the footsteps of their predecessors and commit the same acts that brought about their failure. Then those who succeed these others carry out the same policy so in the end everything ends in failure. The affairs of China happen in this way because the hearts of the persons participating in China's affairs are like this. They struggle for power and after they gain possession of it, they try to extend their power so as to include the whole country. They would have the entire power of the country come under control of one party or one faction. So those on the outside are compelled to protest and oppose them. The opposition is therefore in the majority. This brings about a condition that must result in failure. The government is tempted to extend the powers of those in authority so they do not examine into the cause of the frequent failures. The government is now at a turning point of its existence therefore we give expression to these impressions.

Extension of Wireless Telegraphy in China

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG.

THE Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, which some time ago obtained from China the right to erect a long-distance wireless station a few miles from the Chinese Capital with power sufficient to communicate with other continents, is reported to have been seeking a concession for the establishment of a chain of wireless stations along the Chinese coast. The new political situation in North China has brought the negotiations of the Japanese company with the Peking government to an end, and there is every prospect for indefinite postponement.

Notwithstanding this and other unsuccessful negotiations for similar Chinese concessions, the scheme of the Ministry of Communications to connect the various parts of China by wireless is being pushed so that official as well as commercial traffic can be carried on expeditiously. Nor is the plan for communicating with the outside world by the same means being neglected. From now on, this form of public utility will receive increasing attention from the Chinese public. Its usefulness was demonstrated during the Chang Hsun monarchical movement in July 1917 when all the land wires were interrupted, and is being confirmed during the present strife in North China.

The first Chinese wireless station was established at Shihtzuling, Woosung, in the year 1908. Later another station was established on Tsungming Island. The following year a small wireless station was erected on the top floor of the Palace Hotel, Shanghai, by an English merchant, to communicate with ships at sea. Having discovered its existence, the Chinese government protested to the British Legation in Peking. As a result of the protest, Mr. Tsiang, who is now Director-general of the Telegraphs and also Chief of the Telegraph Department of the Ministry of Communications, bought over the wireless outfit and transferred it to the Chinese Telegraph Administration at Shanghai for safe-keeping. The outfit was subsequently used for the station at the Foochow Road Bund. Just about that time, the submarine cables between Tsungming Island and Shanghai were broken, and the public was obliged to make use of wireless telegraphy to transmit commercial messages for the first time in Chinese history. The instruments in both stations were of Telefunken make.

In May 1911, the Telefunken Company, after obtaining the sanction of the Ministry of Navy, erected two stations at Peking and Nanking respectively for demonstration purposes. The results proved a success and the Ministry of Navy bought the machines. The Nanking station, which was situated behind Lion Mountain, was destroyed in the summer of 1913 when General Chang Hsun's men effected their entry into the city by force and expelled the promoters and supporters of the second revolution.

Finding the usefulness and practicability of wireless telegraphy, the Chinese government signed with the Telefunken Company an agreement in the winter of 1912, whereby the latter supplied wireless outfits for ten stations, and it was agreed that these stations would be equipped with the Telefunken singing quenched spark system, 5 K. W. Six stations, according to the contract, were to be established by the company together with the requisite housing. For the other four stations, only the outfits were to be supplied. The six stations to be built by the Company were to be located at Kalgan, Woosung, Canton, Wuchang, Foochow and Peking. The outfits for the other four stations arrived at Shanghai on stipulated time, and are now stored in the Shanghai Material Department of the Ministry of Communications.

In September 1913, the Peking station outside Chaoyangmen or the East Gate was completed. In July 1919 it was removed to the Temple of Heaven. In last October the Kalgan station was erected and opened for official traffic. In January 1915 two Telefunken stations at Canton and Woosung were thrown open to public traffic. In February and

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December respectively of the same year, the stations at Wuchang and Foochow were installed. Two sets of the Telefunken wireless outfits will be transported to Kalgan this winter for the stations at Uliasutai and Kobdo in Mongolia.

In June 1918 a contract was signed with the Marconi Company for the purchase of three sets of 25 K. W. wireless outfits for the stations at Urga, Urumtsi and Kashgar. The Urga station will be completed this winter, its construction having commenced. Each of these stations can communicate to a distance of 2,000 or more miles at night and 1,000 miles during the day. The same company, upon the signing of a contract for 200 sets of wireless telephone in April 1918, presented to the Ministry of War two sets of wireless telegraphic outfits which arrived at Shanghai a month ago, and are being sent to Kalgan for installation. They have already been transferred by the Ministry of War to the Ministry of Communications.

During the latter part of last year, the opposition government at Canton contracted with a French firm for one 50 K. W. outfit for a station at Yunnanfu, and five 5 K. W. outfits for stations in Kwangsi and Kweichow. The machines used will be of the Poulsen type. The stations will be constructed in one or two years, but it was stipulated that before 1921 they must all be completed for service.

In consequence of the introduction of aeroplanes into China, more wireless stations will be needed. It is, for instance, suggested by the authorities to establish one wireless station at each provincial capital to be used as the direction or finding station for aeroplanes, and small stations of from 1½ to 5 K. W. in Outer Mongolia and at some important points in Chihli. The Ministry of Communications now has four aeroplanes carrying wireless outfits, and twenty aeroplanes belonging to the Ministry of War are also equipped with wireless instruments. In addition to all these stations either under construction or being decided upon as aeroplane direction stations, the Ministry of Communications has decided to erect stations at Mukden, Kiakita, Harbin, Chungking, Chefoo, Taku, Tinghai, Chinhai, Sianfu, Lanchowfu, Patang and Lhassa. Negotiations for the purchase of wireless outfits for some of these stations will be commenced soon after the present critical situation is over.

The coast and inland stations, being ten in number, are being administered by the Ministry of Communications, whereas the naval and military wireless stations are under control of these two Ministries. There are three military stations which are located at Nanyuan (Peking), Tientsin and Hankow. The Ministry of Navy has several stations under its control. It has for instance a training station at Shanghai. In 1918 it concluded a contract with the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha for the construction of a high power instation at Sanchow, five miles from Peking on the way to Tungchow. This station will be equipped with one 300 K. W. outfit and can communicate with every part of the world. Two months ago, the construction work began, and will be finished by the end of 1921. The unfortunate feature of the station is that as long as the money borrowed from the Japanese company for the erection of it is unpaid, the control of the station will remain with the Japanese.

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Thirty-one Chinese cruisers of the Ministry of Navy are equipped with wireless instruments. Among them are Chaoho (XNW), Chu-chien (XON), Chu-kwan (XOG), Chu-tai (XOA), Chu-tung (XOD), Chu-yew (XOY), Fei-Ying (XPS), Foo-an (XNL), Hai-chew (XSW), Hai-chi (XSC), Hai-shen (XSP), Hai-yung (XSY), Kiang-chien (XOC), Kiang-han (XQH), Kiang-li (XQR), Kiang-tuen (XQU), Kien-an (XPN), Kien-koug (XPO), Kien-wei (XPW), King-ching (XQW), Lien-chin (XRC), Nan-shen (XNS), Tung-an (XNB), Tung-chi (XPF), Ying-swei (XSF), Yu-chang (XNC), Yung-chion (XNG), Yung-fung (XNF), Yung-kien (XNY), Yung-tsih (XNC), as are given in the Year Book of Wireless Telegraphy for 1920. These cruisers are fitted either with the Telefunken outfits or with the Japanese instruments, and thus far no Marconi appliances have been used. With the exception of *s. s. Nanking* and *s. s. China* no Chinese merchant ships are furnished with wireless outfits. The Ministry of Communications is now considering the matter of requiring all the merchant ships calling at the Chinese ports to be able to despatch and receive wireless messages.

Besides these wireless stations and the wireless outfits installed on board the Chinese cruisers, nearly a dozen private stations are being maintained by foreigners in China. There is a French station at Zikawei, Shanghai, which was established in 1915. That station was engaged in commercial traffic in 1919 In that year it did seven tenths of the traffic whereas the Woosung station owned by the Ministry of Communications did three tenths. Later the ratio of the amount of business done by these two stations was reversed. A month ago, an arrangement was made whereby the French station at Zikawei stopped sending commercial messages. The outfit used in that station belonged to the Fessenden system, and it was 4 K. W.

Several Japanese stations are found in Hankow, Fengtien, Tsingtao, Dairen and Yinkow. They frequently interferred with the operations of the other wireless stations. It has now been arranged that at a certain time they must desist from sending messages. They are equipped with wireless outfits of 1 or 2 K.W. The British Legation, the American Legation and the Japanese Legation in Peking, maintain wireless stations in their legation compounds which can communicate with their military head-quarters in Tientsin or their cruisers at sea. There is a station in the compound of the Italian Legation, for training purposes.

In addition to these, a training station is maintained at the Foochow Road Police station in Shanghai, and another one on the roof of the building of the International Municipal Council on the Bund for receiving time signals, semaphore, and press news. There is a private station owned by a French citizen

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on Avenue Joffre, and one by a British merchant in Tifeng Road, and the outfits in both stations are less than 1 K. W. and can communicate with the ships near Woosung or to distance of several hundred miles. Recently a wireless station at the Shanghai American Consulate was closed, after having existed for four months. All these private stations will be closed when China joins the International Radio Telegraph Union. She has applied to that Union for admission, and will participate at the next convention in 1921.

Side by side with wireless telegraphy, the wireless telephone is being developed in China. In April 1918 the Ministry of War purchased from the Marconi Company 200 sets of wireless telephone equipments for military use. Out of the 200 sets, 100 sets have already arrived in Peking. Several cotton mills at Wusih have been installed with the outfits to communicate with their offices in Shanghai by wireless telephone. To these mills the Ministry of Communications issued lisences for operation of wireless phone, which is of course a private enterprise, and cannot be engaged in transmitting messages other than those belonging to the mills concerned. Two outfits to be installed at Wusih and Shanghai usually cost about £3,000. They were purchased either from the Marconi Company or American firms. Attention is now being directed by the Ministry of Communications to the possibility of connecting Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Canton, Szechwan, Yunnan, and Shanghai wireless telephone.

Chinese trained experts are needed as a result of the development of this form of public utility. From 1913 to 1919, three engineering classes of more than 30 students were graduated from the College of Posts and Telegraphs in Peking to supply the need. These graduates are now holding positions from manager to engineer in all the government-owned wireless stations. Another class of thirty-two students will soon be graduated. After their graduation, they are sent to the work-shop of the Marconi Company in London or to Japan for more advanced training. Altogether seventy wireless operators have also passed their examinations successfully and have been distributed among these stations. The wireless administration of the Chinese government does not employ a single foreigner, although foreign teachers are engaged to train operators and teach subjects on wireless telegraphy.

In order to give practical experience to the students, a radio station was erected in the College in 1913. In 1918 another training station was erected on the old site of the 5 K. W. wireless station which was removed to the Temple of Heaven. It can receive messages from all over the world. Its operators claimed to have overheard conversations between Lloyd George in England and President Wilson in the Atlantic which were carried on by wireless telephone. It received the first news of the conclusion of the peace conference in Europe, and of China's refusal to sign the peace treaty. The Ministry of Communications also maintains a training station in the government institute of technology at Shanghai.

Chief promoters of wireless telegraphy in China are T. Y. Tsiang, Chief of the Telegraph Department, and L. S. Ling, engineer-in-chief of wireless and telephones. Engineers prominent in the Wireless Department are Z. T. Woo, P. Z. Lu, C. Tao, and H. F. Pan, graduates of the first class of the College of Posts and Telegraphs in wireless engineering. At

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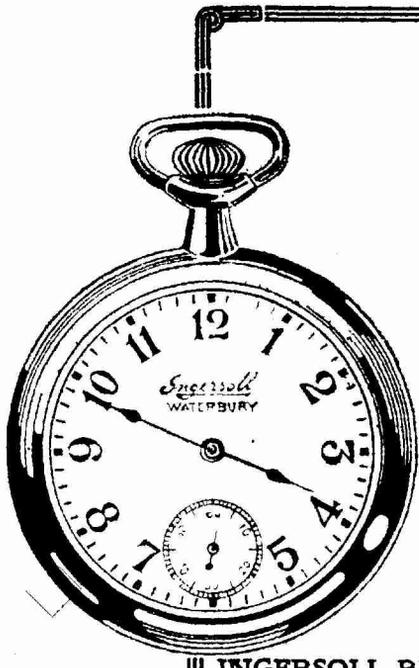

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the present there are no wireless clubs, or societies or publications in China. Much as China has accomplished furing the last ten years in the way of introducing wireless telegraphy, radiotelegraphy still awaits more development. The regulations of the government affecting the subject therefore consist of those formulated to govern the working of the ordinary wired telegraphy and telephone, applied, as far as they are applicable, to radiotelegraphy.

In April 1920 all the wireless stations in China were opened for public correspondence. The Woosung station is considered to be the most profitable from a commercial view point, its monthly earning being about $4,000 net. In accordance with the Regulations for Wireless Traffic recently issued by the Ministry of Communications, traffic is classified into three classes. As the regulations are little known to the public they are given below *en bloc*:

1. Radiotelegrams are classified as Land Radiotelegrams, Ship Radiotelegrams and Aviation Radiotelegrams.

   (A) Land Radiotelegrams. Those exchanged between land stations without passing through any ship or aviation stations are accepted as land radiotelegrams.

   (B) Ship Radiotelegrams. Those passing through both land and ship stations or exchanged between ship stations are accepted as ship radiotelegrams.

   (C) Aviation Radiotelegrams. Those exchanged between land and aviation stations or between ship and aviation stations (Aeroplane Air-Ship and Baloon those equipped with wireless telegraphic outfit are all termed the aviation stations) or passing through both aviation stations are accepted as aviation radiotelegrams.
2. Land radiotelegrams, either passing through several stations or retransmitted through land line or cable, are charged according to the rules which are set into for telegraph charges.
3. Ship or Aviation radiotelegrams, excepting that the ship or aviation charges are collected in accordance with the different rates fixed by different countries to which the ship or aviation stations belong to, while they pass through each land station, are charged 50 centimes per word.
4. The transit charge of a ship or aviation radiotelegram necessary to be retransmitted by cable or land line is collected according to the rules of telegraph charges, no collection being made of the transit charged between Woosung and Shanghai, Wuchang and Hankow, Canton and Shameen.
5. The charge of ship or aviation radiotelegram has no difference in regard to the destination whether it is in the same province or it passes through one or several provinces; the text whether it is written in Chinese or foreign language; plain or code; and the class of radiotelegram whether it is ordinary or urgent i. e., each word should be collected 50 centimes for each land station it passes.
6. The rules of telegraph charges hold good on the government land radiotelegram. In case of government ship radiotelegrams or aviation radiotelegrams, the eight articles of the special rules for charging the radiotelegram sent by Ministry of Navy and Army may be applied.

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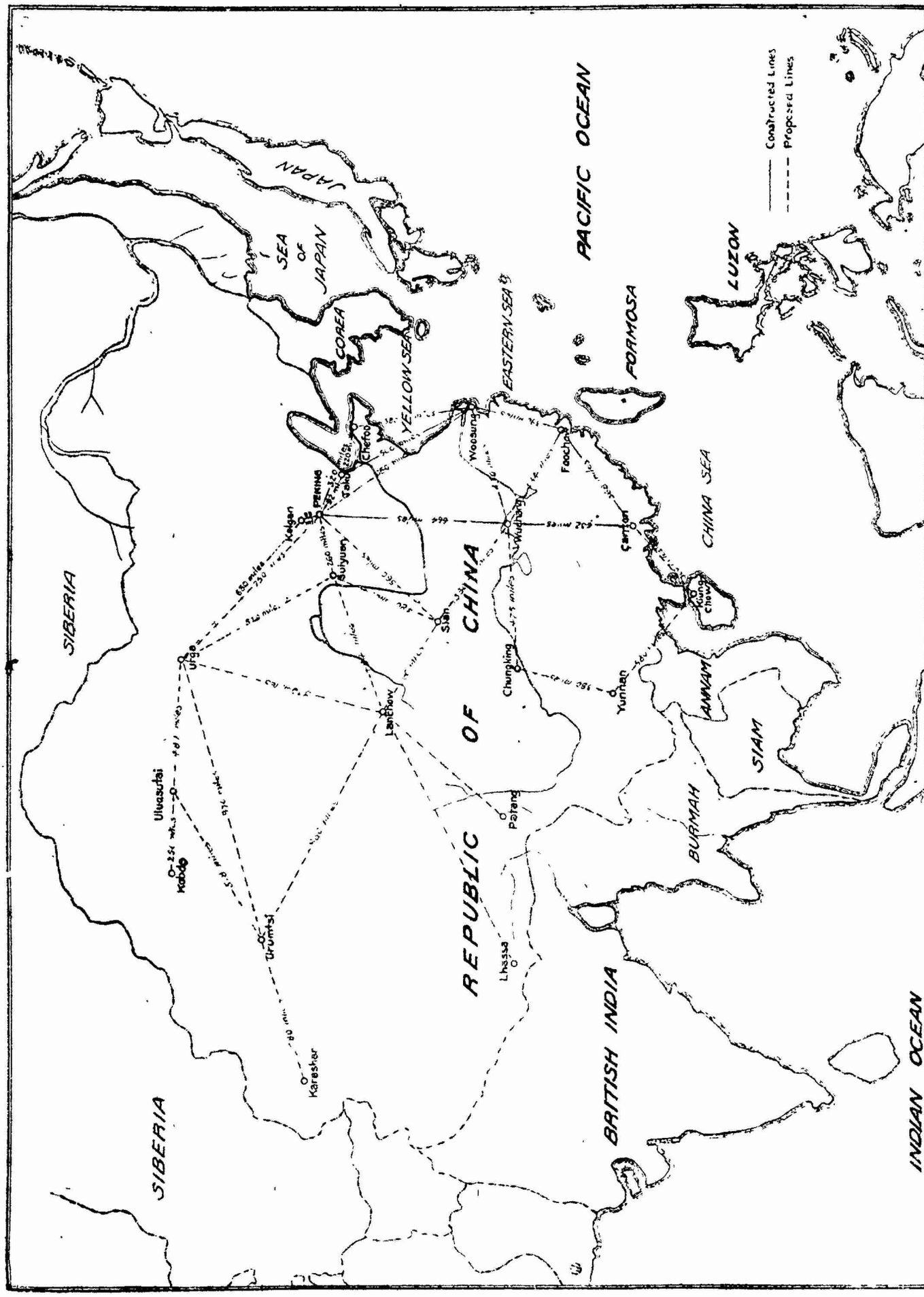

This Map Shows the Proposed Wireless Telegraph Stations to be Constructed in China According to the Accompanying Article

13-612

7. Meteorological radiotelegrams, time signal, semaphore and press radiotelegrams, which are exchanged between land stations only, are charged according to the rules of telegraph charges. If they are originated from, destinated to or retransmitted by ship or aviation stations, the charges for the land stations are reduced to half rate but the ship or aviation charges are still collected in accordance with the different rates fixed by different countries.
8. If a radiotelegram be delayed over 48 hours and still unforwarded due to some incident or disturbance, the charges for that radiotelegram will be refunded to the sender. But in case of this radiotelegram is postponed by the foreign stations or failed to be received or transmitted by the ship or aviation station due to the fact that the transmitting receiving or retransmission station is far beyond its working range, no refund is allowed.
9. Those of the rules of telegraph charges which, as long as do not conflict with these regulations, still hold good.
10. Since the publication of these regulations, the six brief rules for charging private radiotelegrams formerly enforced shall be effected no longer.
11. When these regulations are not applicable on account of change or circumstances, they shall be corrected or cancelled.
12. These regulations become effective at the date of publication.

Peking, July 24, 1920.

The Wireless Telegraph Stations in China. They are Under the Control of the Ministry of Communications Unless They Are Otherwise Indicated.

Name	Geographical Position (Meridian of Greenwich).	Call Signal	Normal Range Nautical Miles.	Radio-telegraphic System with nature of transmitting system.	Wave length in meters (the normal wave-length underlined)		Nature of Service	Working Hours	Remarks
Canton	23° 10' 00" N 113° 20' 00" E	X. N. P.	650 by day 1300 by night	"Telefunken" Singing quenched spark 5 K. W. in antenna.	600 1600	1200 2100	General public correspondence	Day and night	Communicates with other coast stations in China.
Foochow	26° 07' 00" N 119° 18' 00" E	X. O. W.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	
Kalgan	40° 45' 00" N 115° 20' 00" E	X. Q. L.	,,	,,	1200 2100	1600 3000	,,	,,	
Kashgar	Sinkiang								Under Construction.
Lanchowfu ...	Kansu								,,
Peking ..... X. P. K.....	39° 54' 00" N 116° 27' 00" E	X. P. K.	650	"Telefunken" Singing quenched spark 5 K. W. in antenna.	600 1600	1200 2100	General Public Correspondence		
Kwangchow ... Bay	21° 03' 34" N 110° 27' 45" E	F. W. A.	500	French Patten	300 1800	600	,,		French Government.
Shanghai	31° 15' 00" N 121° 29' 00" E	X. S. H.	200	"Telefuuken" old system 0.2 K. W. in the antenna.	600		,,	8 a.m. 10 p.m.	
Shanghai ..... Zikawei	31° 11' 32" N 121° 25' 48" E	F. F. Z.	500	Soc. Francaise Radio-electrique.	600 1800	1000	Transfer time signal.		
Sianfu	Shensi								Under Construction.
Urumtsi	Sinkiang								,,
Woosung	31° 21' 00" N 121° 25' 00" E	X. S. G.	650 by day 1300 by night	"Telefunken" Singing quenched spark 5 K.W.	600 1600	1200 2100	General Public Correspondence	Day and night	
Wuchang	30° 30' 00" N 114° 23' 00" E	X. O. C.	650	,,	600 1600 3000	1200 2100	,,	,,	

Threats Don't Disturb Shipping Board

PROBABLY no other measure of domestic or foreign policy of the United States has created such a widespread reaction as has the enactment of the Jones Merchant Marine Bill, with the provisions for the up building and protection of the shipping of the American government and its subjects. Threats have been made of retailatory measures in all parts of the world and commercial bodies have been stirred up by bugaboos of the decline of American ports. A statement issued under a Washington date line of July 1, from Admiral Benson, chairman of the Shipping Board, regarding this propaganda is reproduced here:

Admiral W. S. Benson, chairman of the Shipping Board, announced today that he and his colleagues were determined to build up an American merchant marine as contemplated by the Jones shipping law in spite of threats and propaganda by foreign interests to defeat the law.

He told the representatives of Pacific Coast Chambers of Commerce and trade bodies and American railroads that the threat of foreign carriers to divert business from American ports on the Pacific Coast was "futile and idle."

"If such a threat is sincere and the attempt is made to so divert the business," he continued. "The Shipping Board would allocate American ships to move the business. The Shipping Board and the Interstate Commerce Commission would follow this action," he said, "by other steps which would further protect the interests of the United States against such foreign efforts to defeat the purposes of the Merchant Marine Act."

Foreign carriers on the Pacific Coast are conducting a propaganda and making threats mainly in protest against enforcement of one section, No. 28, of the Jones law. "Nothing could more surely bring about the enforcement of the section of the law than adoption by foreign carriers of their threat of diverting business from American ports," said Admiral Benson.

"This section of the law permits a preferential rate over carriers within the United States on mer-

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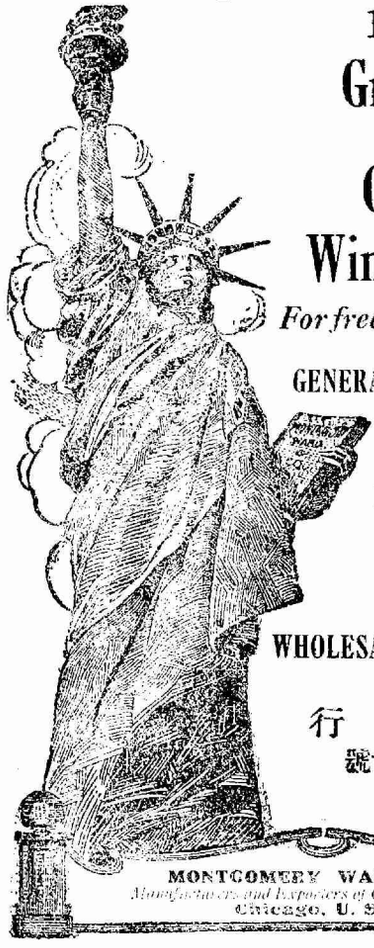

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chandise moving in export and import in vessels of the United States and provides that whenever the Shipping Board is of the opinion that adequate shipping facilities are not afforded by American documented vessels, the section may be suspended, in which case such preferential rate may also apply in connection with foreign carriers."

"As section 28 is to be used only where there is ample American tonnage to handle the export and import commerce to any particular port in a foreign country, or a possession of the United States, we cannot conceive how anyone who has studied this law can assume that the Shipping Board would make any general application of this section," said Admiral Benson. "There will certainly be no enforcement of the provision without concurrent action which will fully protect all American interests."

Should foreign carriers attempt to divert trade from the American Pacific Coast ports, Admiral Benson explained that section 28 could be made operative. "Then merchandise via Vancouver would neither be entitled to the rates between United States points and Vancouver in either direction on merchandise locally moved, nor to the export rate now applicable via Vancouver."

"There would be required on merchandise moving for export a collection by rail lines within the United States of the local freight charges, such as would apply on a 'like kind of property for the same distance in the same direction and over the same route, in connection with commerce wholly within the United States.' This would be the local charge from the point of origin to the border port, which, in most instances, would be 'class' rates. This would make a charge via such routing to Vancouver much higher than the domestic rate from such point of origin to any Pacific coast port within the United States. Movement through Vancouver would be made impracticable unless in connection with American vessels operating from that port.

"Any foreign carrier making such transfer of operation would thus find itself at still further disadvantage in competition with the preferential rate allowed American vessels than if they continued their operations at the American ports.

"Foreign threats and propaganda will fail," said the admiral. "Those who use such arguments on behalf of foreign interests overlook the fact that the transportation act of 1920 has given to the Interstate Commerce Commission authority in emergency to direct traffic or establish an embargo against movements of freights. It also has authority to establish minimum rates on any commodity moving subject to the Interstate Commerce Act within the United States. The Commission is aware of the necessity for preventing the distorting of traffic upon the railroads of the United States such as would be accomplished by an effort by foreign carriers to divert the export and import traffic now moving between Pacific Coast ports of the United States and the Orient, either to British Columbia or to ports of the Atlantic.

"The movement of a certain share of the Oriental business over western American rail lines is necessary to prevent increased costs of the transportation of foodstuffs between the West and the centers of population moving domestically over those rail lines. Any effort on the part of foreign carriers to accomplish the diversion of such business would be undoubtedly considered an 'emergency' under which the Interstate

Commerce Commission would act through absolute embargo, if necessary, to prevent such effort from being successful.

"Surely no sane citizen of the United States in full possession of all the facts would be so unjust as to charge that any department of the government would do other than take whatever action was necessary to protect the interests of the United States public and maintain undisturbed the movements over American rail lines, the balancing of which is so essential to the public weal. Particularly would they act to prevent foreign interests from being successful in their efforts to make inffectual a law of the United States."

Admiral Benson stated that in trans-Pacific trades at the present time there seems to have been specific and successful effort to prevent American vessels from procuring return cargoes at certain ports while ships of other nations have come full-freighted. Application of section 28 might be invoked to require equal consideration in cargoes from such discriminating ports for United States vessels, owned either by private citizens or by the Shipping Board.

"Exporters and importers in the United States who have felt the need of an American merchant marine as a dependable agency for the expansion of American commerce and for our military protection, have no objection to section 28. If foreign carriers should divert their ships from American ports, such exporters would undoubtedly continue to route their business over American water carriers and American rail lines."

Concluding, the Admiral said by way of warning to foreign carrier interests: "The United States is in earnest in its efforts to place within the ownership by United States citizens the control of at least a part of its traffic in import and export. If it should by any possible means be held that the departments of the government lack such authority as will insure their being able to protect American interests in such control, additional authority will be asked by the administration and will undoubtedly be granted by Congress. Foreign carriers and those in the United States interested more in foreign than in American institutions will do well to let sleeping dogs lie.'"

Pacific Development Offers New Stock

Pacific Development Company will offer one share of new stock at $50 a share, par value, for each two shares outstanding. Rights accrue to stockholders of record June 19 and subscriptions are payable in full July 3 at the option of shareholders, or 25 percent on July 3 and the balance in three monthly installments of 25 percent each. The entire offering has been under written by Hayden, Stone & Co.

Edward B. Bruce, president of Pacific Development Co., who has just returned from a tour of the Philippines and China, says the new stock offering is in line with the general policy of the corporation to increase its capital stock to take care of increasing business.

Stockholders recently authorized an increase in the authorized capital stock from $10,000,000 to $25,000,000. The new offering will bring total stock outstanding up to approximately $12,750,000.

"Fundamental changes are taking place in the Far East," says Mr. Bruce. "The isolation of China is breaking down not from the pressure of outside

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THE Peking-Hankow Line, the most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery, traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of the eastern Hupeh province.

The Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtse River ports and Shanghai.

From the Capital of Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

Chikungshan Mountain (Summer Resort). Not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien Station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery, where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

Si Ling or Western Tombs. With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of Princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

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Chinese Government Railway

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Pienlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hsuchowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is contemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex.$17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. $16,537,779 and of this sum Mex. $16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. $273,489; $303,960; (No record); $482,097; $537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $261,348; and Mex. $274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. $547,388 and $485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $465,179 and $524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. $464,464 and $606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY
Peking, China.

13-616

forces but upon the initiative of the Chinese themselves. The difficulty of securing foreign merchandise, which has been accentuated by the boycott against Japan, has given impetus to the growth of industrial development in China which at the moment is limited only by the ability to secure machinery. Where in April of last year, our Chinese subsidiary, had on its books orders for approximately $8,000,000 worth of American machinery, that company has today orders in excess of $20,000,000 worth of American machinery. In the Philippine Islands modern sugar centrals have to a large extent been substituted for inadequate and primitive mills and the islands are benefiting largely by the unprecedented prices for sugar.

"Pacific Development Corporation in association with allied interests, has organized in China the Chinese-American Bank of Commerce. One-half the capital has been subscribed by the American group and one-half by a group of the leading Chinese. The charter of this bank has been granted by a special act of the central government, giving it the right to operate throughout China, so that it is not hampered by the limitation affecting foreign banks which can operate only in twenty ports. We find ourselves today in a position where a large number of most attractive opportunities in the Orient are being offered to us, the amount of which is limited only by our capacity and the general feeling of our management and board that under existing conditions in this country a conservative policy should be followed.

"In spite of apparent attractions in the European business we have during the war period confined our activities to our already established trade. We find as a result little need for readjustment on account of the slackening in European demand. Although Pacific Development has made large profits during the war period, these would have been very much greater had we not deemed it better policy to use a substantial amount of our current profits in building up our organization so as to handle our business efficiently under the increased competition which was bound to result from a suspension of hostilities and the return of Europe to world markets."—*From the Wall Street Journal N. Y.*

Motor Ships Proving Successful

A development which has been the direct outcome of wartime experiments and trials is the present day successful status of the oil burning motor ship. One of the most noteworthy examples of this type of ship is the oil tanker, *Narragansett*, which was launched from the Barrows yard of Vickers, Ltd., in November of last year and which left under her own power for docking and sea trials on May 5, of this year.

The *Narragansett*, which is equipped with a Vickers internal combustion engine, carried a cargo in her trials which were extremely successful of 9,420 tons of oil in addition to 510 tons of fuel with allowance of stores, fresh water, etc., on a draft not exceeding 26 feet. The specifications of the vessel are length b. p. 425 ft., breadth, middle, 56 ft., 8 inches, total deadweight capacity, 10,050 tons, bunker capacity (oil) 733 tons.

The building of the ship was the result of experience obtained by the Vickers Company in building fuel oil burning tankers for the British Navy during

the war. The success of the *Narragansett* is indicated by the placing of an order for a sister ship by the Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., the owners. Several other motor oil tankers are under construction in the Vickers yards for the Tankers Limited.

Commercial and Financial Notes

A dividend of 60 percent was paid by the Japan Cotton Trading Company, according to the statement of accounts for the half year ending March 31, the profits for the term being Yen 28,302,754. The capitalization of the company was increased on March 1 from Yen 10,000,000 to Yen 50,000,000.

The first of the five 535 foot, 21,000 ton passenger steamers, which have been allocated to the Pacific Steamship Company for operation in the Seattle-Orient traffic will be ready for delivery September 28, according to an announcement from the Seattle Chamber of Commerce. Assurances to this effect have been given to A. F. Haines vice-president of the steamship corporation, by Admiral W. S. Benson, chairman of the Shipping Board. It is highly possible that the remaining four vessels will be delivered before the end of the year.

Application has been made to the Shipping Board by the Columbia-Pacific Shipping Company of Portland, whose agent in the Far East is the China Pacific Company, for two first-class combination freight and passenger vessels to be operated from the Columbia River city to Japan and China, according to a recent report from Seattle. The company has the support of the Portland Chamber of Commerce and of the representatives of Oregon at the capital in their request. The vessels desired are of the same type as have been allotted to the Oriental runs of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the Admiral Line.

The fourteenth annual meeting of the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Company was held July 29, at the offices of the company, Shanghai. The net profits for the year, including the amount brough forward from last year, was reported at Tls. 1,706,347.82. A dividend of Tls. 15 a share was declared, making a total of twenty percent for the year. Tls 400,000 was placed in special reserve, Tls. 113,305,50 in the depreciation account, and Tls. 89,042.82 carried forward. Resolutions were adopted confirming the election of H. W. Laster as a director and reelecting R. S. F. McBain and C. Biron as members of the board. A donation of £1.00 was authorized for the Sailors War Orphans' Fund.

Exports during May from the United States showed a substantial increase over the total for April as well as over the total for May of last year. Exports and imports for May and for the first five months of 1920 and of 1919 were as follows:

	May 1920	5 months 1920	5 months 1919
Exports	739,300,000	$3,611,168,000	$3,129,599,000
Imports	431,000,000	2,391,342,090	1,317,595,000
Excess of exports	$308,300,000	1,219,826'000	1,811,964,000

The favorable trade balance for May is the largest since November of last year. June of 1920, however, is not expected to exceed the same month of last year when the favorable trade balance amounted to $635,463,00, or the largest total for any single month in the commercial history of the United States.

The trade of the United States with Asia for the fiscal year which ended June 31, 1920, will aggregate approximately $2,000,000,000 as compared with

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13-618

$1,434,000,000 in 1919, according to a statement recently issued by the National City Bank of New York. The total value of the entire foreign trade of the nation will set a "high record." It is estimated that exports will exceed 8 billion dollars as compared with 7½ billion dollars in the fiscal year of 1919, 6¼ billion dollars in 1917, and 2⅓ billions in the year immediately preceding the war. Imports will make the atonishingly high record of $5,000,000,000 against $3,000,000,000 in 1919, a little over $2,500,000 in 1917, and less than 2 billion in the fiscal year of 1914. The total foreign trade for the year will exceed 13 billion dollars a gain of 223 billion over last year. Raw manufacturing material showed by far the greatest growth on the import side while manufacturers show the largest gain on the export side.

Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations of China's Principal Markets

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—The development in the situation during the early part of the week occasioned only moderate price changes. At the close of the market yesterday, however, the predominating sentiment was in favor of lower prices; principally due to excellent weather conditions throughout practically all sections of the Cotton Belt.

Meanwhile the course of the market will continue to be governed by the progress of the crop, which will be the chief basis for important price changes from now on to picking time.

Extracts of Correspondence

Kiangsu Province, July 25:—Since our last report, crops are doing fine. We had a severe wind and rain storm during the interval, but little damage was done. With good weather from now on we anticipate a large yield.

Chekiang Province, July 24:—The weather has been perfect and the plant is growing at a marvelous rate. On the whole the plant is very healthy and is fruiting well, which will tell in the long run.

Yangtze Valley, July 22:—In the valley the prospects for a good yield are encouraging; fair weather having prevailed, the crop must have made excellent progress. Very few complaints are being heard and with continued good weather the valley will no doubt raise a good crop.

Central China, July 21:—I hear excellent reports of the crop in this section. The plant is healthy and fields are free of grass. Some sections have had beneficial showers, but others need rain as the showers we have been having have not been general over the section.

Shantung and Chihli Provinces, July 23:—Judging from reports and personal observations extending over 200 miles we do not hesitate to say that the crop outlook is poor, poorer than the writer has observed for many years. Our thermometer registers around 101 and 108 daily. With favorable conditions from now on to picking time, a moderate crop is indicated, say from 40 to 50 percent less than last year for these two provinces.

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Yarn :—Since our last circular was issued, prices continued soaring up with practically no abatement in the demand notwithstanding the high prices prevailing. Deliveries both for yarn and cloth have been very good.

The following are the last prices at which business between dealers has been done :—

Spot 5 Man Joss	20s. at 200 and 198
Spot Man & Goat	20s. at 196 and 194½
Pagoda	16s. at 178
Wedding	16s. at 166
Two Tigers	16s. at 177

Stocks in the interior are still very meager and what with the heavy demand that is bound to set in from Szechuan Province and Central China within the next three to four weeks, prices in our opinion will again stiffen up when the demand becomes general.

Being Settlement Day the market at close was steady.

Liverpool, July 28, 1920.

Liverpool Market :—

Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis	67.00	Pence
M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal	10.75	„
Good Middling American, Spot	26.06	„
„ „ „ October	22.62	„
„ „ „ January	21.39	„

Market :—*Steady.*

New York, July 29, 1920.

New York Market:—

October	32.22	Cents
December	31.00	„
January	30.30	„
Spot	40.00	„

Market :—*Steady.*

Bombay, July 29, 1920.

Indian Market :—

Broach July/August	Rps. 419	per	Khandy
Fully Good Bengal, July	„ 195	„	„
Fine Comra, July	„ 251	„	„

Market :—*Easier.*

Shanghai Market :—

Shensi Spot	Tls. 31.00	
Tungchow Spot Ex-wharf	„ 33.00	
„ Nov./Dec.	„ 29.00	
Shanghai Spot	„ 27.50	
„ M-Ginned, July	„ 28.00	

Tone of the Market :—*Steady.*

Weekly Silk Market Report

By Villa Brothers

The market is weak and inactive. More than 50% of the Shanghai Filatures will have to close by the end of August due to the absence of orders. Makers of best Chops will probably continue to the end of September on present contracts. Prices are slowly declining.

China Steam Filatures Grand Extra Chops	Tls.	1210
„ „ „ Extra Chops	„	1000
„ „ „ Medium Chops	„	900
Tussah Best Chops	Tls.	370
„ Market Chops	„	350
Tsatlee Best Chops	Tls.	770
„ Market Chops	„	730
Mienyang F. K. 1-2	„	430

Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, August 4th, 1920

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange :—The London price of silver at 57d. is 1½ higher than last week. The fall in the New-York London cross-rate from 3.79 to 3.63½ would partly account for the rise in London as we understand the silver markets are quiet. With very little export paper offering our exchange rates have risen 3d. to 5/8 (T/T on London), the rise is the result of continued sale of speculative T/T on London by our native Gold Dealers at rates running from 2½d. to 3⅛d, above the official quotation. The continuation of this feature is the reason for our "Buying rates" being quoted "Nominal"—rather than from any shortage of money on rush of bills offering. The market closed strong under these conditions.

Local stocks of Silver are reported as follows :—

Sycee and Bar Silver	Tls. 33,200,000	a decline of Tls.	2,800,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars	$ 21,000,000	,, ,, $	200,000
Estimated total value in Taels...	48,500,000	a decline of Tls.	2,950,000.

†	Average rates for July.	Thursday July 29	Friday July 30	Sat. July 31	Monday August 2	Tuesday August 3	Wed. August 4
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	5/2.320	5/6	5/6	5/6	5/7	5/7	5/8
D/Dfts. ,,	—	5/6¼	5/6¼	5/6¾	5/7¼	5/7¼	5/8¼
4m/s ,,	—	5/6½	5/6½	5/6½	5/7½	5/7½	5/8½
T/T India	275.240	283	283	287	288	288	292
T/T France	1238.800	1335	1345	1360	1355	1355	1400
T/T N. Y.	100.300	104	102¾	102¼	104	103¾	103
T/T H'kong	71.760	71½	72½	71½	72	72	71¼
T/T Japan	50.950	49¼	49¼	49¼	48½	48½	48¼
T/T Batavia	272.640	283	286	286	290	290	290
T/T Straits	44.610	42	42	42	41¼	41¼	40½
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred, D/A	5/6.320	5/10	5/10	5/10	5/11	5/11	6/0
6m/s ,, ,,	5/7.570	5/11¼	5/11¼	5/11¾	6/0¼	6/0¼	6/1¼
4m/s ,, D/P	—	5/10¾	5/10¼	5/10¼	5/11¼	5/11¼	6/0¼
4m/s ,, ,,		NOMINAL	NOMINAL	NOMINAL	NOMINAL	NOMINAL	NOMINAL
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1348.800	1435	1445	1460	1455	1455	1500
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	107.700	111	109¾	109¼	111	110¾	110
4m/s ,, Docs	—	111¾	110½	110	111¾	111½	110¾

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	July 29	July 30	July 31	August 2	August 3	August 4
Bullion.						
***London** Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	56⅛	56⅛	56¼	56⅝	Holiday	57
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 225¹⁰	Tls. 226²⁰	Tls. 227²⁰	Tls. 222²⁰	Tls. 219⁸⁰	Tls.
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.825	72.825	72.85	72.70	72.65	72.725
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	2⅓%	3%	2½%	3%	3%	3%

*Closing Price in London for Previous day.

Bank of England rate of discount	7 %	London on Paris	T/T 49½
Bank of France rate of discount	7 %	New York on London	T/T 3.63½
London open Market rate of Discount	3 m/s. 6¾ %	Bombay on London	T/T 1/10⅞
,, ,,	4 m/s. 6¾ %	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 4/1
,, ,,	6 m/s. 6 15/16 %	Yokohama ,, ,,	T/T 2/8½

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New Books and Publications

Real Facts Regarding a Chinese Province

Kiangsi Native Trade and the Taxation; By Stanley Wright, Esq., of the Chinese Customs Service. Shanghai, 1920.

THE foreigner in search of specific information regarding China is often struck with the general lack of such knowledge possessed by the average Chinese citizen that he may meet. To supply just this lack among the Chinese themselves and also among foreigners, this book fills a very great need. Kiangsi Province, one of the largest and most important of the Chinese states, owing to its inland location is little known. It is located about 150 miles inland from the sea and is bounded by the provinces of Fukien, Kwangtung, Hunan, Hupeh, Anhwei and Chekiang. Its chief outlet to the sea is by way of the Yangtsze River and for this purpose Kiangsi is important from a Shanghai trade standpoint. It has still another interest because of the location within its borders of Kuling, the famous summer resort of this section.

The products of Kiangsi are Chinaware, the headquarters of which are at Chingtechen, (which was so well described in the *Review* several months ago) tea, timber, paper, ramie and grasscloth, cotton and cotton cloth, sericulture, tobacco, indigo, camphor, seed oils and seed cakes, fruits, cereals, fisheries, minerals. The book contains a complete description and analysis of these products and provides just the information that the business man and trader or the casual inquirer might desire.

Much of the book deals with the native methods of taxation and to say that the author has done a good job is not giving him full credit. Really a stupendous amount of work has been done and every Chinese interested in improving the internal conditions of his country should read the record as here protrayed. For example here's a paragraph :

"To man these numerous sub-offices and sub-stations (likin stations) and still more numerous barriers there is a staff of 1,570 and the total cost of maintenance is given officially at Tls. 19,736,400 plus cash 231,006,456, which together may be taken as equivalent to $211,420. This allows the princely salary of eleven dollars a month to each member of the staff irrespective of rank, and nothing for incidental expenses such as rents, upkeep of houses and boats, office stationery and so forth. Obviously such a return does not commend itself on the ground of versimilitude. As a matter of fact we know from researches made into the inner workings of the likin offices within the Kiukiang prefecture that an unqualified acceptance of likin official returns regarding staff, salaries and revenue as a sound basis on which to build conclusions would argue a degree of trustfulness akin to gullibility. Highly-placed officials whose salaries are given at sums varying from ten to fifty taels are known beyond peradventure to have drawn monthly emoluments running into some cases to twenty times their official pay. The Tsung-pan at Hukow, for instance, was wont to supplement his monthly salary of fifty taels by a handsome rake-off on exchange rates at which duties should be paid,

charging as a rule forty cash more per tael than the usual market rate. Underlings in receipt of miserable pittances of one to three dollars a month battened on the body commerical by the hundred and one devices known to a rapacious and parasitic bareaucracy."

The book is also important since it goes into the various old trade routes of this part of China, many of which in former days were of very great importance since it was in this way that Canton communicated with Peking. The small start in railway construction is dealt with and there is much about the lake and canal transportation, with a thorough description of the various style native junk and canal boat that is of vivid interest. There are a number of illustrations and drawings.

M. C. P.

Wool and Woolen Products

A very interesting booklet upon Wool and Wool Manufacture written primarily for the layman has been issued by The First National Bank of Boston. It has been written by Mr. James Paul Warburg of the staff of the First National Bank and follows the wool industry from the raising of the sheep to the marketing of the finished products.

The United States grows only about one-half of the wool consumed in America and 70 percent of the wool imported comes into the United States through the Port of Boston. About one-half of this amount, or 35 percent of all the wool imported into the United States is financed by The First National Bank of Boston, which it is evident speaks with authority concerning the industry.

Part 1 of the booklet is devoted to the raw material and covers such subjects as sheep raising, shearing, and marketing of fleece wools and general classification of wools.

Part 2 covers the various processes of worsted manufacture.

Part 3 covers woolen manufacture.

Part 4 is devoted to the financial aspect of the wool industry. This section gives in brief the methods of financing from the raisers of sheep to the distributors of the manufactured products.

The booklet is written with as little technicality as is possible and contains only such statistics as are necessary for the adequate understanding of the subject. It is generously supplied with illustrations.

This booklet will be found of great interest to those who are engaged in any branch of the wool industry and to those indirectly connected therewith. Any such persons may obtain a copy by addressing the Commercial Service Department of The First National Bank of Boston.

NOTICE TO FOREIGN SUBSCRIBERS

Due to the increased cost of paper and the application of the new postal rates to the American Postoffice, Shanghai, the subscription rate of MILLARD'S REVIEW for the United States and foreign countries will be increased from G. $5 to G. $7.50, effective June 1, 1920.

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SHANGHAI

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At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: W. R. Harvey, Nanking; H. B. Emerson, Hankow; A. Delloro, Yokohama; F. R. G. Mannsell; V. Strangways; C. P. C. Neat; G. T. Moynihan, Tientsin; P. G. Shaw, Tientiin; A. R. Nowell, Tientsin; B, J. Stanfield; C. R. Woodhall; Lt. Com. A. P. Haas; R. B. Cooper; C. Harrison; G. J. Scott; Mrs. C. G. Fisher; R. J. Fitzgeraln, New York; Mme. Gray; H. R. Milllard, Singapore; W. P. Crismond, Hongkong; Lt. R. Gentile, Tokio; Mckay; Mrs. T. B. Clarke, New York; Miss N. Pectos; Lt. Con. Kilgore, Hongkong; Lt. D. Browne, Canton; Mr. and Mrs. F. Silloway; W. L. Radford; I. Randoph, New York; G. C. Fairchild, Manila; A. Pettersen; J. J. Strangaard; L. E. Hudes; J. E. Edwards; L. Wang; Mr. and Mrs. L. Wang; Mr. ahe Mrs. T. C. Quo: E. Wihlfahrt; Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Enders; R. S, James, Kobe; H. Channie, Vladivostock; Lt L. Harrison, Weihaiwei; C. L. Long: Miss M. O. King; Th. A. Bythner; R. L. Stevens, Seattle; Mr. and Mrs. S. Skidelsky; Miss P. Skidelsky; H. Groenweld; Mas. T. Suljuisky; Miss E. M. Drattles, Detroit; L. Caotes; J. Knowlon, New York; G. A Fordhoy; Mrs. H. A. Emmy, Seattle; S. Kweshita, Japan; Lt. G. Esposito; K. O. Matheson, Tokio.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: W. S. Harne, Local; L. H. Steward, Hankow; Miss Kaitosova; S. D. Main, Hangchow; G. J. Robinson; Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Polen; C. Mosle, Yokohama; Capt. R. Kak, Local; Mr. and Mrs. R. Van Alberden, Harbin; H. Berkner, Local; George R. Serenson, Manila; E. M. Joseph, Local; Paul Alex. Kuel, Yokohama; J. Radford, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Spiers, Hongkong; A. A. Ewing, Hongkong; A. Paton, Harbin; Capt. Coates, Aarbin; Mrs. C. Koborevrol, Harbin; M. C. Jensen, Dairen; E. C. Waptoff, Dairen; L. Fix; S. Michelsen; Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Geibel, Local; Mrs. H. H. Schrejordus; H. M. Burkovith, Tientsin; Miss E. Fenscott, Yokohama.

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906).

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.

MARSHAL, COMMISSIONER, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.

CLERK, James P. Connolly.

REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, } Bernyece H. Harvey.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Neville Craig.

OFFICE HOURS 9-1; 2-5.

TIENTSIN:

DEPUTY CLERK, Harry A. Lucker.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

CANTON:

DEPUTY CLERK, Joseph C. Nardini.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William R. Lynch.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Miscellaneous Filings

July 28, 1920; Cause No. 1050; T. C. Dong v. David L. Moss & Co; motion to strike.
" 29, " Cause No. 1078; U. S. v. Charles Olsen; writ.
" 29, " Cause No. 982; Mencarini v. Thane & Co; certificate.
" 30, " Cause No. 1079; U. S. v. Mann; complaint.
" 30, " Cause No. 1050; T. C. Dong v. David L. Moss; motion to strike.
" 30, " Articles of Incorporation, The Pearl of The Orient Co.
" 31, " Cause No. 1080; U. S. v. F. George complaint and summons.
August 2, 1920; Cause No. 1045; Ring Mow Zu v. The Wilkins Bros., Co., answer.
" 2, " Cause No. 1060; In re the alleged insanity of Philip H. Everhardt; complaint.
" 2, " Articles of Incorporation of Northern Trading Company, Inc.
" 3, " Cause No. 1084; U. S. v. M. George; summons;
" 3, " Cause No. 1050; T. C. Dong v. David L. Moss; amended complaint.
" 3, " Cause No. 1083; U. S. vs. Charles Olsen; affidavit; warrant.
" 4, " Cause No. 1043; Heng Fu Chong v. China & Mongolia Export Co., Inc; summons.
" 4, " Cause No. 1085; U. S. v. Alberto; complaint.
" 4, " Cause No. 1060; In re Philip H. Everhardt; petition.
" 4, " Cause No. 1051; Sang Yung Chong v. The Wilkins Bros., Co; answer.

Hearings:

July 30, 1920; Cause No. 1071; U. S. v. Charles Olsen; on complaint testimony of Harry Van Dusen, W. I. Eisler and defendant taken.
" 31, " Cause No. 1079; U. S. v. W. M. Mann; on complaint; testimony of Zee Poh Yung, Tsu Young Ling, Sargent M. Gantly.
" 31, " Cause No. 1074; U. S. v. W. H. Mann; on complaint; plea of guilty.
August 2, 1920; Cause No. 1060; In re P. H. Everhardt; testimony of Drs. Tenney, Ransom and Baldwin heard; verdict.
" 3, " Cause No. 1070; U. S. v. G. C. Klinck; on complaint; plea of guilty.
" 4, " Cause No. 1076; U. S. v. Ryder; on complaint; plea of guilty.
" 4, " Cause No. 1080; U. S. v. Mrs. M. George; on complaint; plea of guilty.

Judgments and Orders:

July 28, 1920; Cause No. 1074; U. S. v. Heden, et. al; judgment.
" 29, " Cause No. 778; In re estate of Irene Murray, deceased; order.
" 30, " Cause No. 1071; U. S. v. Charles Olsen; judgment.
" 31, " Cause No. 1079; U. S. v. William H. Mann; judgment.
" 31, " Cause No. 1074; U. S. v. William H. Mann; judgment.
August 2, 1920; Cause No. 1060; In re P. H. Everhardt; jury discharged.
" 3, " Cause No. 1070; U. S. v. G. C. Klinck; judgment.
" 4, " Cause No. 1076; U. S. v. James Ryder; judgment.
" 4, " Cause No. 1080; U. S. v. Mrs. M. George; judgment.
" 4, " Cause No. 913; In re estate of F. P. George; order.